The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4540. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK.

Progress of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

Facts and Rumors About Fenianism in Ireland.

State of the Austro-Prussian Complication.

Public Opinion on the Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

Funeral of the Late Queen Amelia of France.

The Coming Industrial Exhibition in Paris.

The Inman steamship *City of Cork*, bringing one day's later intelligence, arrived here last evening.

The following is a summary of the latest news by the *City of Cork*:

It is reported that Prince NAPOLEON is the bearer of a message from his Imperial cousin to VICTOR EMMANUEL in reference to the state of affairs between Austria and Prussia, which look very threatening at present. Prussia still is stated to be preparing for war.

An energetic movement appears to be taking place in Turkey. The army is being largely increased. It would seem that this step is being taken in reference to the Danubian Principalities. Italy appears traveling in the same direction, and, altogether, the Continental relations present a very threatening aspect.

The British revenue returns for the quarter show a reduction on the year to be two and a half millions. There is a decrease on the quarter of £1,384,000. The general revenue has recovered a million of remitted taxation. The chief falling off is in the customs. The excise increase is nearly a quarter of a million. Stamps also improved. The income tax produced over six million in the year. The Post-office returns exhibit an increase of £150,000. The miscellaneous items show a decrease of more than £1,000. The *Observer* considers this decrease as satisfactory.

There is a sensible decrease in the attacks of cattle plague in England.

It is feared that a saloon steamer, which left Glasgow last week to ply on the Thames, has gone down with all hands.

The Jamaica Commission has closed its labors, and the Commissioners have left for home.

The *Globe* says the revenue returns are very satisfactory, and exceed the Chancellor's estimate.

The certificate of Capt. CAMPBELL, of the ship *Scotland*, has been suspended by the Board of Trade for two years.

Chief-Justice COCKBURN, who had been ill, is better and able to preside at Norwich.

Attempts to launch the *Northumberland* at high water on Saturday failed. Another attempt may be made soon.

The *Naval Zeitung*, of March 31, publishes the text of the circular note forwarded by Prussia to the German minor States, signed by Counts BISMARK and BEAURING on the 24th inst. It says that Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compel the latter Power to arm also on her side. Prussia must now seek guarantees for the security of peace, having vainly endeavored to obtain them in an alliance without Austria. The German policy of Prussia induces her, in deference to the feeling of the King, to seek these guarantees first in Germany. The present organization of the Federal Constitution does not, however, permit of an active part being taken by Germany in any emergency, even with the best intentions on the part of the different Governments. Prussia must, therefore, continue the note—propose a reform of the Federal Constitution adapted to the present state of affairs. This course is the more incumbent on Prussia, since even from her geographical position alone her interests are identical with the interests of Germany. The destiny of Prussia is intimately connected with that of Germany. Count VON BISMARK asks, in conclusion, how far Prussia can rely upon the support of the different Governments in the event of being attacked by Austria, or being compelled by threats from that Power to make war.

The Berlin papers of Saturday evening, the 31st, state that some military measures have been ordered by Government. The fortresses of Glatz, Cosel, Neisse, Forgan, Wittenburg, Spandun, and Magdaburg are to be armed. Several artillery regiments will be raised to their full strengths—the reserve of the four new regiments of the Guard, and the infantry regiments of the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Army Corps are to be called out. Ordinances of the Ministers of War and Interior have been published to-day, ordering that the substitutes and the men forming the reserve of that portion of the landwehr, which is to be first called out, and also of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, shall not for the present be relieved from military service.

Paris correspondence says the absence of any advices to-day, from Berlin or Vienna, induces the belief that political telegrams have been stopped by the Governments. The French Envoy at Berlin is said to have told the King of Prussia that France considered peace a necessity for Europe, and if, in spite of all warnings war should break out, France certainly would not be on the side of that Power which discarded negotiations.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday, the 31st, publishes a dispatch from Berlin, stating that Bavaria, Grand Ducal Hesse, and Saxony, have formed a league in order to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

The editors of the Breslau journals have been ordered by the Directors of Police, in accordance with the instructions of the Chief President, to publish no information whatever in reference to the military movements now taking place.

La France, of Saturday evening, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says everything is being organized with a view to the eventualities of war. The Commanders-in-Chief have been already appointed. The Archduke ALBERT will command in Venetia, Gen. BENEDICK the army of the North, and Gen. VON GABLENZ the advanced guard of Gen. BENEDICK's army.

The *Constitutionnel* says the position of France, in view of the present difficulties in Germany, is very simple, and is the result of a far-seeing policy, which may be summed in the word neutrality. God alone can know if the crisis will be decided by war, but the Imperial Government has provided for all contingencies, and whatever may happen, France will not be found unprepared.

The *China* and *Euxine*, with the Bombay and Mauritius mails, left here on March 29, for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday, March 31.

The *Poonah* arrived with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails. Heavy southwest gales prevailed at Gibraltar. Several casualties occurred among the shipping. Exchange on London, 41¾.

BOMBAY, Friday, March 23—4 P. M.

Manchester goods unchanged. Cotton firm and advancing. Dhollers, 465 reis. Shipments of week 4,000 bales. Exchange on London 2s. 1½d.; freights 45s.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, March 22.

Imports to markets unchanged. Exchange on London 2s. ½d.; freights 45s.

PARIS, Saturday, March 31—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 66f. 40c., or 37c. lower than yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday, March 31.

The *Result*, from Melbourne on the 7th of January, passed up the channel to-day. She brings £70,000 worth of gold. She landed the mails and some passengers here.

THE MAILS BY THE ASIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The subject of prime interest in Great Britain is the approaching conflict on the Reform Bill, which is to test the strength of the parties. One of the Liberal journals says:

There seems to be a growing conviction that the Government will be able to carry the second reading of the Reform Bill, notwithstanding the defection of some professing Liberals. This feeling has been strengthened by the firmness of the Government on the night of the adjournment for the Easter recess. Mr. GLADSTONE distinctly stated on that occasion that the Government would regard Earl GROSVENOR's amendment in the light of a want-of-confidence motion; and the fact that if beaten they would resign, has induced many waverers to return to their party allegiance. On the same occasion the same right honorable gentleman declared that before the House went into Committee on the bill the Government would lay on the table of the House bills respecting the redistribution of seats, bills respecting the franchise in Scotland and Ireland, and one for the prevention of electoral corruption. This new move on the part of the Ministry has to a large extent taken the wind out of the sails of the Opposition craft; but the fight, nevertheless, will be furious, and the tone of the debate on the night of the adjournment was angry, and indicates the storm that is impending.

The London *Morning Post* devotes a column to the associations of Good Friday, and winds up in a moralizing strain: "We are on the threshold of a great political crisis, whose eventualities may be very far reaching, and of momentous consequences to our posterity. This Reform movement may be the beginning of a retrograde movement which, by bringing the passions of numbers to bear against the calmness and responsibility of those who have the superior qualifications of station and property, may throw back the progress of the nation for a century; or it may be a wise step, bringing into our legislation the vigor and sinew of an aspiring and intelligent class, and largely contributing to adapt the course of public thought and action to the necessities of the present and the ever unfolding wants of a rapidly-developing future. In the same way the Fenian movement may die out, and be a mere passing offshoot of preposterous folly, or it may be a great scourge and a fruitful source of misery; that it will ever seriously affect the welfare of this country is not probable, but it may do an infinity of lesser mischief while it lasts. Take the cattle plague, again. It has been so far a source of loss and suffering, but it may, and most likely will, turn out to be a great civilizer, for which, in later days, we may be thankful. But who regulates all this? We are not ashamed to look for an answer to the history that has given Good Friday a message to the whole civilized world."

The London *Star* draws a favorable augury from the discussions in progress respecting the Reform Bill: "Turn which ever way me may, there is ever renewed evidence in the common sense speeches of practical men that the cause of good government is still that of popular government—that justice and tranquillity are still the natural associates of progress and development in political organization—and that, false philosophers excepted, those who love their country best are most desirous that it should be truly free. Nothing is so tetchy, so timorous, so inventive of impertinent qualifications and refinements as the amateur dogmatism which intrudes upon the domain of practical politics, and seeks to have its mincing judgments recorded in the workings of a nation's life. But it has generally been the fate of such incompetent interference to incur the derision of mankind. There is still a class of pretentious, overrated men as there was in PLATO's day, who cannot be reasonably referred to in practical matters, and who, as MONTAIGNE said of them, begin to examine if there be life or motion, or wherein man differs from the lower animals, when called upon to settle the simplest problem. But the broad common sense of a great country passes such men by as fribblers, appreciates the salient circumstances of the situation, estimates accurately, though in the mass, the character of the nation's component classes, and knows how to apportion to each by a happy and easy arrangement that amount of power which it will exercise safely and for the benefit of the common weal."

The Fenians.

The *Times*, referring to the schemes of the Fenians in America, says: "Our intelligence from America gives us only too good reason for believing that the Fenian conspiracy, so long and so justly ridiculed by the American public, is about to prove that it can do something more than foment internal quarrels and squander hardly-acquired money. True to their excellent plan of conspiring in public, the Fenians announce that they are about at last to do a deed worthy of their dreadful threats and their extensive organization—that they are, in short, about to take the field. The first arena for the exercise of their valor is, we are told, the Colony of Canada, and we are even favored with the exact particulars of the manner in which that great dependency is to be conquered. The forces of the society are estimated at thirty thousand men, one-tenth of whom, as the American public has been repeatedly informed, are now engaged in the conquest and subjugation of Ireland. The funds of the Fenian Association are said to amount to $15,000,000, and with these it is estimated that the 30,000 men may be maintained for a month. In that month great things are to be done. A column of 8,000 men is to invade Western Canada, and two other detachments of 5,000 and 3,000 are to march upon Kingston or Toronto, as circumstances may require. Thus established in Upper Canada, the Fenians are to fit out a navy on the great lakes and receive reinforcements. They will move down the St. Lawrence and take Montreal, while another detachment is to capture St. John's and Halifax, and convert them into depots for privateers. Quebec will then fall; ocean shipping will be found there; the bays and rivers of Canada will be scoured; the name of Canada will be changed to New-Ireland; this new Ireland will be recognized by the United States as a belligerent, and a Fenian fleet from California will take possession of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." The *Times* then refers to the enormous difficulties which stand in the way in the execution of such a programme, and points out the preparations which have been made in Canada to meet an attack. With regard to the attitude of the United States, our cotemporary remarks: "We hope and believe that the promptitude and decision of the American Government, when the time for action arrives, will compensate for the passive attitude it has hitherto assumed in a matter so nearly affecting the amity and good understanding between the two nations."

The *Daily News* gives one of its leaders to the outrageous threats which the Fenians have lately uttered respecting Canada, remarking: "We do not mean to say that the calling out the militia and volunteers by the Canadian Government has been a wholly superfluous precaution. An excited mob, when of the possible dimensions of a hundred thousand men, may do an infinite deal of mischief before it can be caught and dispersed, if nobody is expecting it where it makes its onslaught. The great extent of the Canadian frontier, and the number of points to be guarded, makes the presence of a large force necessary. But it must be hoped that when the Fenian mass sees that all its subscriptions have ended in nothing—that the talk of invasion is all a sham—that however earnest some might be, it is an attempt ludicrously hopeless, and that, without a declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States, it never can have the remotest chance of any result, save the slaughter of all who cross the border, and are not fleet enough of foot to get back again, the present preposterous excitement of playing at invasion will quietly die out. It is a great loss to Canada to have to withdraw her industrious population from their avocations for the purpose of repelling so imaginary, yet exasperating, a danger. But this enforced holiday is at the worst all she will have to suffer; her material interests are in no danger whatever of being assailed, and perhaps even this military parade of the nation may have some counterpoise to its inconvenience in the evidence it will afford of the power, union and loyalty of the colony."

The Late Queen of the French.

The London *Times* of March 30 has the following in reference to the funeral of the late Queen of the French:

All the arrangements connected with the funeral of the late Queen are being pushed forward with the utmost activity by Messrs. BANTING & SONS, to whom the details have been intrusted. There is to be no lying in state or public ceremony of any kind; everything has been ordered to be conducted with the most rigid privacy, and none but those actually invited as mourners will be allowed to enter the little private chapel at Weybridge, where the remains of the late King LOUIS PHILIPPE are already laid. Still the funeral procession will be of unusual length. At first it was intended to limit it to twenty mourning coaches, but it appears that so many of the French nobility and others are anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Queen, that at least 30 carriages will be required. These mourning coaches are of course exclusive of the very long train of private carriages which follow in the procession from Claremont to Weybridge. Not until Monday will the remains be deposited by her late Majesty's own attendants in the first of the coffins destined to inclose them. This, as usual, will be only a stout leaden shell lined with white linen; outside this come two plain coffins of polished mahogany, and over all a large outer case, also of mahogany, covered with black velvet and ornaments of massive silver. On this last is the following simple inscription on a silver plate:

MARIE AMELIE,
Reine des Français.
Née à Caserta, (Deux Siciles,)
Le 26 Avril, 1782;
Morte à Claremont,
(Comté de Surrey,)
Angleterre,
Le 24 Mars, 1866.

On Monday morning the body will be removed to a *chapelle ardente*, which is to be fitted up in one of the large rooms at Claremont by Messrs. BANTING. This will be a temporary chapel, draped with black, and only ornamented with the monogram of the late Queen in white. Here the coffin will remain till Tuesday, but to this mournful chamber none but the members of the ex-royal family will be admitted. It is intended that the funeral shall leave the mansion at 11:30 A. M. on Tuesday. The body will be placed in a hearse drawn by eight horses, but all the mourners will follow on foot through the winding road which leads beneath the trees to the great gates of the park. The hearse will be decorated with heraldic escutcheons and feathers, and four mounted mutes, bearing black staves, will precede it. In accordance, however, with the French custom, no feathers will be placed upon the horses or any of the mourning coaches, neither will the mourners invited wear the cloaks which add an almost grotesque aspect to mournfulness in English funerals. As the distance between Claremont and Weybridge Chapel is considerable, those invited to attend the ceremony will, at the park-gates, enter mourning coaches, which will proceed at a more rapid pace to the place of interment. Among those who it expected will attend are M. GUIZOT, M. THIERS, the DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, and other French statesmen. The building in which the body will be laid is the small church just outside Weybridge, belonging to Miss TAYLOR. In a large vault beneath this rest the remains of King LOUIS PHILIPPE, and side by side with these will the body of Queen MARIE AMELIE be laid. As, however, the church is exceedingly small, and cannot accommodate even those who are invited to attend the funeral, it is not intended to take the coffin into the church, but, as in the recent interment of the King of the Belgians at Laeken, to take it at once round, outside the building, and place it in the vault while the solemn religious ceremonies connected with the burial of Roman Catholics are proceeding within the chapel. Dr. GRANT, as Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, not yet two years ago celebrated the marriage between the Comte de Paris and his cousin, and it is believed that the funeral service will be solemnized by him. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will meet the procession at the chapel, and be present at the burial ceremony, as representing Her Majesty.

Most of our readers will recollect that at the death of the King of the Belgians the domain of Claremont reverted to the Crown, and it is only a few days since that Parliament acceded formally to the wish of Her Majesty to continue the use of it to the late Queen MARIE AMELIE. On this nominal change of tenure some legal formalities had necessarily to be gone through, and Sir EDWARD CUST, as one of the trustees for King LEOPOLD, went down to Claremont to surrender the estate to the Surveyor for the Crown, who was in turn to give it up in trust to the widow of King LOUIS PHILIPPE. When they arrived at the gates of the park they were informed that this most dearly revered relict of the late Royal family of France had just expired, and they returned to London with their mission not only unfulfilled, but, unhappily, needless.

The Jamaica Massacres.

The London *Times* Jamaica correspondent, writing under date of March 10, says:

"In my first letter from Jamaica, I expressed an opinion, founded upon such information as was then within my reach, that the loss of life among the negroes had been grossly exaggerated, and that it would not be found to exceed 400 or 500. The result of the inquiry so far has been to confirm this estimate. I do not believe that the lower of these two numbers will be reached, or, at all events, much exceeded. There will be found appended to my letter a list of persons executed, flogged and imprisoned at Morant Bay, Manchioneal, and Port Antonio during the outbreak. Of course this refers to cases dealt with by Court-martial. But though it does not include summary punishment, administered by flogging, it includes all the cases in which death was inflicted, and within the district covered by this list 276 persons were shot or hung. I believe that five or six cases are omitted from the list, which is otherwise reliable. At Up Park Camp, near Kingston, three men were executed. This swells the list to 285. And there remains then the Monkland district, where Col. HOBBS was in command, and where between forty and fifty executions took place. I believe I shall be pretty near the mark in setting down the total number of executions under martial law at 330. To this must be added the negroes shot in the bush. One can only make an approximate estimate of these, founded upon the evidence of officers and of witnesses who are called on the part of the sufferers. The Royal Commissioners themselves will never be able to obtain more than a rough approach to truth upon this point. But as far as a tolerably close attention during the 37 days of evidence enables me to judge, I think that 70 would be a liberal estimate for those shot by the soldiers when firing by authority, and for those shot, as unhappily was sometimes the case, without any authority, chiefly by black soldiers and Maroons.

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The following is a list of persons executed, flogged and imprisoned, &c., at Morant Bay, Manchioneal and Port Antonio during the outbreak:

Morant Bay—189 executed; 8 sentenced to death and pardoned; 42 flogged; 3 acquitted and released; 3 imprisoned—total, 245. Monchioneal.—33 executed; 2 flogged and imprisoned; 1 imprisoned—total, 36. Port Antonio—54 executed; 1 sentenced to death and pardoned; 3 flogged; 58 flogged and imprisoned; 1 acquitted and released; 19 imprisoned—total, 136. Grand totals—276 executed; 9 sentenced to death and pardoned; 45 flogged; 60 flogged and imprisoned: 4 acquitted and released; 23 imprisoned—417.

FRANCE.

Preparations for the Grand Opening—Exertions of our own Commissioner—Necessity of a Practical, Systematic Organization—The Escape of Head-Centre Stephens—Miscellaneous Items of News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

The preparations for the great exhibition are being carried on with the utmost vigor, and it is manifestly the intention of the Imperial Commission that on the day fixed for the inauguration, everything shall be in readiness. The vast Champ de Mars, hitherto a silent desert, except on days of military reviews, is now a bee-hive of industry, covered with engineers, inspectors, laborers, horses, carts, derricks, and all the appliances necessary for the erection of the buildings in which, a year hence, are to be displayed the industry of the nations. All the civilized Governments of the world will send representatives and contribute products, and there can be no doubt that the exhibition of 1867 will be the richest and most complete ever yet held.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER has appointed, as President of the Russian Commission, the Prince NICHOLAS of Leuchtenburg, and this event gives rise to the hope that the Emperor NAPOLEON will again confer upon his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, the Presidency of the Exposition, which the latter resigned last year, upon the publication of the Emperor's letter disapproving the address made by his cousin on the occasion of the NAPOLEON monument inauguration at Ajaccio. The place left vacant by the Prince's resignation has not since been filled, and this fact tends to corroborate the expectation that he will be induced to resume a post, whose duties he so ably discharged during the first French Exhibition in 1855, and for which no one in France is so well qualified.

Meantime, our own Commissioner, Mr. BECKWITH, is laboring with praiseworthy zeal and energy to ensure for the United States a representation commensurate with their importance as one of the first industrial nations of the world. Practically qualified by a long business career, and many years residence in France, Mr. BECKWITH accepted, without emolument, a most laborious task, and has, for the past six months, devoted his entire attention to the work, as the correspondence already published by the Department of State, and the ample preparations for giving to the American exhibitors every possible facility, sufficiently attest. But this is not enough; and it is proper to inform our countrymen that the inadequate sum recently appropriated by Congress to carry into effect the participation of the United States, is likely to jeopardize our interests and render abortive the earnest efforts of Mr. BECKWITH to place American industry before the eyes of Europe in a truer position than it occupied at the French Exhibition of 1855, and the English Exhibition of 1862. It was owing to the small amount of money voted for the purpose, and the loose mode of representation by State Commissioners merely, that the United States cut so sorry a figure at those World's Fairs. Humiliating experience imperatively urges that both causes of failure should now be scrupulously avoided. In one respect the French Government has itself taken effectual measures to prevent a renewal of the difficulties engendered by a heterogeneous States Commission acting upon indvidual responsibility, and, in several instances, representing communities with nothing to exhibit. At the exposition of 1867, the Commissioner of the United States National Government will alone be recognized, and such of our countrymen as may apply for and receive gubernatorial appointments, expecting to derive social advantage in Paris from the "official" position, may as well save their own trouble and the States' parchment and sealing-wax. This matter being definitely settled, there remains the important pecuniary question. To do the country justice, and enable us to appear fairly before the eyes of the world, eager to learn more of a nation which has recently suppressed a rebellion of gigantic proportions, and whose *military* power is now universally appreciated at its true value, it is to be hoped that Congress will be generous. The amount requisite to carry out the purposes for which the United States take part in the exhibition of 1867, is at least $300,000. Much larger sums have been voted by nations which do not possess a tithe of our wealth, and whose facilities for sending their products to Paris are in every way superior to ours, so far as mere outlay is concerned. In making the recent appropriation, Congress did not take into account the long list of expenses which must necessarily be incurred, if our participation is to be effective, and if the industry of the country is to derive any ultimate benefit from the exhibition. It is, for example, highly essential that the members of the scientific and industrial Commission it is proposed to appoint to visit Paris and report upon the exposition, should be paid, and well paid. There are, doubtless, many gentlemen in the United States who would, for the sake of the honor alone, be willing to act as members of the United States Scientific Commission; but, unless they were the regularly paid servants of the Government, these gentlemen could not be obliged to perform much labor, and, to accomplish anything, a scientific Commission must not be sent to Paris to *do* the sights and *salons* of the French capital, but to *work hard*. Give the Commission a practical, systematic organization, select the most competent men as its members, and pay them $6,000 each instead of the farcical sum of $1,000, as has been proposed, and their labors will prove of real utility. If not, and if a penny wise and pound foolish policy is to be adopted with regard to the participation of the United States in the exposition of 1867, the best thing Congress can do will be to revoke its previous action and withdraw altogether; for it will be far preferable for our country not to take any part in the affair, than to incur the risk of appearing to no better advantage than we did in the exhibition of 1855, whose souvenirs it is now in our power to triumphantly efface.

The Fenian "Head Centre," JAMES STEPHENS, in reference to whose whereabouts since his escape from prison in Dublin there has been so much mystery, is now undoubtedly in Paris—if he has not already left this capital on his way to America. It is also a fact that, until his recent arrival here he had never been out of Ireland from the moment he gave his jailors the slip several months ago. STEPHENS left Dublin on the 13th inst., and embarked from Galway in a small coasting vessel, which a few hours after setting sail, was obliged by stress of weather to put into the port of Belfast, where the Fenian leader remained three days without his presence being ever suspected. The weather becoming more moderate, the vessel again went to sea and soon afterward entered the port of Kilmarnock, Scotland, where STEPHENS landed. At this place the fugitive took the train for London, traveling in a first-class car, in company with several persons. On reaching London STEPHENS went to the Palace Hotel, directly opposite Buckingham Palace, where he passed the night, and the next morning started for Paris, *via* Dover and Calais, arriving in France in due season, and without the slightest impediment. During all this time, according to the staement of well-informed persons, the hardy conspirator did not attempt to disguise his person, and succeeded in passing literally under the nose of the English police, in spite of the large reward offered by the British government for his apprehension.

Of course you know that the Princess HELEN, third daughter of Queen VICTORIA, is soon to espouse the German Prince CHRISTIAN, of Augustenburg; but perhaps you do *not* know that this marriage will make a Princess of the royal family of England a niece to a lady in New-York, whose maiden name was LEE. The relationship is very easily explained. Some years ago—seven or eight, if my memory serves me correctly—there resided in Paris a New-York family of the name of LEE, one of the daughters of which was married in the United States Minister's (Judge MASON's) house, to Baron WACHTER, Minister of Wurtemburg. This lady's sister, some years subsequently, met Prince FREDERIC, brother of the reigning Duke of AUGUSTENBURG-GLUCKSBURG, who fell desperately in love with her. The princely swain of the young Manhattanese was not precisely the *beau ideal* one is accustomed to encounter in novels, and was, in sober fact, an antiquated Celadon, or past sixty, and a widower at that, his first wife, who belonged to the royal family of Denmark, having died in 1858. The Prince was, however, so deeply enamored of Miss LEE that he renounced all pretension to the Crown, (a necessary preliminary to contracting what even the most insignificant "sovereign families" of Europe regard as a *mésalliance*,) and the marriage was duly solemnized, as before, at the Legation of the United States. Immediately after ard, the happy pair set out for the East on their wedding tour; but the fatigues of the journey were too great for the bridegroom of sixty, and upon arriving at Beyrut, in Syria, he quietly gave up the ghost, whereupon his bereaved widow, the Princess, returned to Paris, and took up her residence with her sister, the Baroness WACHTER. And this is how a New-York lady becomes aunt to the Princess HELEN of Great Britain.

Two of your enterprising American managers have recently been creating a great sensation among the beauties of the Parisian ballet. I refer to Messrs. PALMER and JARRETT, who came out in December last in search of "novelties," and have secured an ample provision, sufficient to satisfy even the insatiable American maw. Messrs. PALMER and JARRETT have made engagements with upward of fifty dancers and danseuses, among whom are several European celebrities. They will also bring out, in New-York, the principal features of the unparalleled show-piece, "La Biche au Bois," which has been performed steadily at the Porte St. Martin Theatre for the past year and a half; the magnificent "transformation scene" of ASTLEY's (London) Christmas pantomime, and other spectacular novelties, for the delectation of the New-York public during the next season.

RALPH EASEL.

GERMANY.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, observes:

"We are not in the least surprised that war against Prussia should be more popular in Hungary than elsewhere, nay, as we are positively informed, should even be positively wished for. The moderate Liberals under DEAK and ETOVOS, as well as the left under GHYCZY and TISZA, hope for the recurrence of such times as under the Empress MARIA THERESA, and to obtain large concessions in return for their ready support. This idea is more warmly advocated by the *Hon* (the organ of the former revolution party) than by the generally reasonable *Naplo*, which, by the way, is possibly afraid of being outdone by warlike storms in its efforts to promote reconciliation. The *Hon* maintains that a serious conflict with Prussia would bring into the Austrian ranks 150,000 volunteers, in token of the loyalty of the Hungarian people; but it seems to overlook the fact that when the great Empress was really hard pressed by Prussia, Hungary immediately, spontaneously, and without any demand for recompense, offered and gave her assistance. But the favor with which the idea of war with Prussia is regarded in Hungary has still a special side which merits consideration. The Magyars think that such a war would lead to the solution of the German question, and could not fail to place Austria at the head of Germany. The realm would then be not simply able to grant Hungary as autonomous a position as possible, but would be compelled to adopt that course in order to be perfectly free to devote itself to entirely German objects. Even Baron SCHMERLING was of opinion that, if the defunct Frankfort reform project had been carried out, very extensive concessions would have had to be granted to Hungary.

The following is the full text of the letter recently addressed by Councillor VON HOLL, the director of the Austrian Press, to the Viennese journals:

The Austrian and Prussian newspapers have been for some time past full of intelligence as to the movements of troops, the arming of fortresses, and other preparations for war, which have been connected with the difficulties experienced in the definitive solution of the Elbe Duchies question. I am not called upon to decide whether and in how far the state of the negotiations upon this subject in progress between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin may afford cause for the apprehension that the peace so long existing between the two great Powers might be disturbed. But I cannot refrain from pointing out that several organs of the Prussian Press are endeavoring to represent Austria as the provocative Power, and that the great majority of the Vienna journals have patriotically declared that everything must be avoided upon the part of Austria to give even the appearance of justification to these Prussian insinuations. What, however, could be more calculated to support these statements than the constantly-repeated news of the military measures of Austria? The reinforcement of the garrison of Bohemia, rendered necessary by recent regretable events, has already caused various movements of troops to that quarter, and the replacements thereby entailed cannot immediately cease. But although the troops sent to Bohemia belong almost entirely to regiments originally garrisoned in that province, and only dispersed in other quarters on account of the reduction of the army to its lowest possible pitch, yet the constant announcements of the movements of troops in Austria awake in the mind of the reader not exactly acquainted with the facts an impression very similar to the formation of a military camp. Referring to the above-stated details, I therefore beg the editor of your journal, in publishing military news referring to Austria, patriotically to bear in mind the reserve imposed by the position of affairs and the deductions that may possibly be drawn from that intelligence. I am, &c.,

(Signed,) F. R. VON HOLL,
Director of the Press.

The London *Times*, in expressing a fear that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times, has no hope that the matters in dispute can be settled by an European Congress: "There is retributive justice in the dispensation which has made the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy the source of a discord which threatens to plunge all Germany into a war. To that dismemberment England and France were not only no parties, but they recorded the most emphatic protest against it, and are precluded alike by honor and policy from joining in any settlement of which that wrongful act is to be the basis. By lending herself to the rapacious designs of Prussia, instead of opposing them, Austria has forfeited all claim to the aid or sympathy of those who condemn the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein. She has, it is true, been insulted and injured by an ally in that unjust enterprise; but these are quarrels between robbers over their spoils, of which we can take no cognizance. If we did not think fit to enforce the provisions of treaties on behalf of Denmark, we are certainly not called upon to participate in framing new treaties, regulating the destiny of Schleswig-Holstein, which Austria may abet Prussia in tearing up when it next serves her turn. Indeed, the events of last year must have gone far to shake the confidence of the most sanguine in the efficacy of Congresses and treaty obligations. Sovereign States having no common superior, and no security for each other's conduct except the recognition of a common standard of right, every flagrant violation of national morality undermines the very ground of diplomatic negotiation. If Austria and Prussia retain belief enough in each other's good faith to enter upon a new course of protocols and ultimatums, we shall hear of it with pleasure, because it tends to stave off war, at least for a time; but we heartily trust that England will not be committed to it in any way. We have washed our hands of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and the troubles which it may yet entail upon Germany can only interest us as every serious disturbance in the European States system must interest every member of it."

The London *Herald* says:

In a war between Austria and Prussia, presuming that non-German Europe will stand aloof, the chances are not quite so uneven as seems generally supposed. Prussia is perhaps richest in resources, while Austria has the best Generals and a veteran army which has had experience of hard fighting. The Prussians, without much difficulty, could drive the Austrian contingent from Holstein. There would, however, be the immediate danger of reprisals on the southern frontier of Prussia, which is by no means so safe from attack as some seem to imagine; while a march from the north into Austria is hindered on the one side by the Erz Gebirge and the other mountains of Bohemia, on the other side by the chains of the Carpathians, the Austrians are enabled to present a formidable front towards Silesia and the great plain of Prussia, which is so tempting for the advance of an army. With the right wing of that army at Cracow, the left at Prague, and the centre in Austrian Silesia, the valleys of the Vistula and Elbe are simultaneously threatened, so that Prussia, should she provoke a war, may have to rue the day when she gratuitously roused from her lair the sleeping lioness of South Germany. What other results the war may have, what alterations in the map of Europe it may be expected to precipitate, we will not now inquire. We trust that so great a danger may yet be averted, and that the Prussian Government may consent to be warned in time by the conciliatory counsels which are doubtless addressed to it on all sides by neutral Powers unwilling to see Germany in flames."

In another article the London *Times* says: A kind of infatuation, which a Greek poet might have attributed to the agency of the Furies, seems to be hurrying these two States into a conflict, without a pretext and without a purpose. Germany is apparently drifting into war under the influence of a political necessity which has no other origin than the imperious will of M. BISMARK. In a circular dispatch to the minor German States, Prussia accuses Austria of violating the Convention of Gastein, as if the real complaint against her were not that she adheres strictly to the Convention of Gastein, and will not allow it to be treated as waste paper by her former accomplice. The note goes on to charge her with assuming a threatening attitude, and inquires to what extent Prussia may rely upon assistance from the smaller Principalities "in case she should be attacked by Austria, or forced into war by unmistakable menaces." Of course, it repudiates the idea of a resort to the arbitration of the Federal Diet, and points out the necessity of the various States taking a definite position upon one side or the other. Such language is altogether in character with the traditional spirit of Prussian aggression, and might well have proceeded from the conqueror of Silesia. It means that Prussia is determined to annex the Duchies, *per fas et nefas*, and will accept nothing short of an unconditional submission on the part of Austria. At one time it was supposed that some misgivings on moral grounds had affected the conscience of the King, and that he might still recede from his position by sacrificing his unscrupulous Minister. According to our latest intelligence, however, he has "given his consent to certain military arrangements which, although only of a preliminary nature, indicate that war is almost inevitable." In other words, he counts upon the financial and political difficulties of Austria, and is resolved to push his advantage to the utmost, for no one believes that Austria will strike the first blow or depart from a purely defensive attitude. Now, these are circumstances under which the Middle States, had they the courage to do so, might make hostilities virtually impossible. Were Saxony and Bavaria to declare that on the *status quo* being violated by Prussia they would take up arms against her, we can hardly believe that even M. BISMARK would venture to attempt forcible annexation. Were the so-called Liberal party in Germany half as sincere in their zeal for popular rights in Schleswig-Holstein as they were for the spoliation of Denmark, they would rally to the support of Austria and insist upon the Duchies being left free to choose their own form of Government. As it is, neither the neutral States nor the "German people," of whom we have heard so much, have as yet made any visible sign. They look on helplessly while M. BISMARK makes his preparations for devouring them one after the other, or indulge a faint hope that, if the worst comes to the worst, an European Congress may settle the whole German question.

From the London Times Paris Correspondence, March 30.

Prince NAPOLEON has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that he is intrusted with a mission, or a message, to VICTOR EMANUEL, which could not well be confided to any inferior personage; and that it has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. I find that persons who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything serious—that is, anything that is likely to disturb the peace of Europe—would come of the quarrel between the two great Powers, are now far less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough. They think that a conflict between Austria and Prussia is all but certain. Should war break out, Italy, whose opportunity is Austria's difficulty, would make a bold push for Venetia, but would hardly do so without the countenance and concurrence of France. Prince NAPOLEON goes, then, to Italy for the purpose of communicating to his father-in-law the views of his cousin on all these matters. Prince METTERNICH has lately had frequent interviews with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE NAVIES OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

State of the Fleets of Both Countries—Names and Armaments of their Naval Vessels—Organization of the Personnel of Both Fleets.

The warlike attitude of Austria and Prussia promises to soon resolve itself into open hostilities, and any arrival from Europe may bring the news of the opening of a war which may involve the whole of Europe. In view of these facts we present our readers with some interesting data concerning the naval power of these two countries upon which the eyes of the world are at the present time turned.

Neither Austria or Prussia can boast of any great naval Commanders or having distinguished themselves in naval operations. Their seamen do not rank high among the maritime Powers of the world. Of late years, however, their fleets have been somewhat remodeled and compare favorably with those of nations not professing a high standard.

The marine supreme command of Austria is divided into seven departments—presidial, military, shipbuilding and equipment, machinery, marine artillery, commissariat, paymaster and judicial. In addition to the Commanker-in-Chief and his Rear-Admiral, there is an Admiralty Board composed of seven members.

The Admiralty consists of one Rear-Admiral as commandant, one Rear-Admiral who is inspector of fleets and Brigadier of marines, eight Captains of ships-of-the-line, ranking as Colonels, ten Captains of frigates (Lieutenant-Colonels,) ten Captains of corvettes (ranking as Majors,) twenty Lieutenants (first-class,) twenty-one Lieutenants (second-class, ranking as Captains), fifty-nine Ensigns (First Lieutenants,) and eighty-seven marine cadets.

The other troops and *personnel* belonging to the fleet are: The corps of sailors, the marine artillery—one Commandant, twenty-six officers, to manage embarkations and the technical artillery; the regiment of marines, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, and forty-six other officers; the corps of shipbuilders and engineers—twenty Surgeons, five Auditors, five Chaplains and one hundred and twenty-four civil officers.

The fleet under the old organization consisted of the following vessels:

	Guns.		Guns.
FRIGATES.			
Schwarzenberg	60	Venus	32
Bellona	50	Radetsky	31
Novara	42	Juno	10
CORVETTES.			
Carolina	24	Minerva	14
Diana	24	Titania	12
Leipzig	20	New Ship	22
BRIGS.			
Montecuculi	16	Trieste	16
Orestes	16	Triton	16
Pilades	16	Hussar	16
Pola	16		
BRIGANTINES.			
Elizabeth	12	Artemisia	10
Phœnix	12	Saida	8
Arethusa	10		
SCHOONERS.			
Mongebello	12	Vesuvius	12
MORTAR VESSEL.			
Saetta	10		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
34 gun vessels, each 3 guns	102	5 schooner brigs, each 4 guns	20
18 gunboats, each 4 guns	72	9 tenders, each 2 guns	18
		11 steamers, each 2 guns	22
STEAMERS.			
Custozza	6	Elizabeth	4
Lucia	7	Alnoch	2
Volta	6		
STEAM YACHT.			
Seameo	2		

Total strength of the old fleet, 104 vessels and 784 guns.

Within the past three years, Austria has built several fine steam frigates and five iron-clads.

Trieste is the chief naval depot of Austria; is on the Gulf of Trieste, at the northeast extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and is 73 miles E. N. E. of Venice. It is an old town, built on the declivity of a steep hill, crowned by an old castle and inclosed by ancient walls. The harbor, formed by the Theresian mole, is small but secure and convenient.

Prussia has never maintained a large navy; in fact, it has always been, at least, half the size of that of Austria. About ten years ago, orders were issued to complete within a given time the following vessels:

Vessels.	Guns.
12 frigates, 60 guns each	720
10 screw corvettes, 12 guns each	120
14 dispatch steamers, 8 guns each	112
5 schooners, 4 guns each	20
5 practice vessels, 2 guns each	10
36 gunboats, 3 guns each	108

Nearly all of these have been completed and added to the old fleet, which is as follows:

Vessels.	Guns.
Gefion—sailing frigate	18
Danzig—steam corvette	12
Barbarossa—steam corvette	10
Amazon—practice ship	12
Salamander—paddle-wheel	12
*Thetis—frigate	12
Preusscher Adler, paddle-wheel	4
Mercury, sailing transport	4
Two schooners	6
36 gunboats, 2 guns each	72
6 gun-yawls	6
Total, 52 vessels, 190 guns.	

The *personnel* amounted to 1,180 men and 66 officers. It had been raised at last accounts to 4,684.

The Prussian Navy is divided into the following sections: I. The marine *personnel*; 1, the corps of naval officers and cadets; 2, the sailors; 3, the deck officers; 4, the dockyard corps; 5, the sea battalion; 6, the marine staff; 7, the hospital assistants; 8, the marine engineers; 9, the pay department; 10, the naval chaplains; 11, naval auditors; 12, naval surgeons.

II. The *personnel* of the fleet is divided into seamen, comprising naval officers and cadets, petty officers and sailors, and landsmen, to which all the other persons belong.

The naval officers' and cadet corps contain the following grades:

Admiral, with rank of General.
Vice-Admiral, with rank of Lieutenant-General.
Rear-Admiral, with rank of Major-General.
Captains, with rank of Colonels.
Captains of corvettes, with rank of Majors.
Lieutenants, (first-class,) with rank of Captains.
Lieutenants, (second-class,) with rank of First Lieutenants.
Naval Cadet, (first-class,) with rank of Second Lieutenant.
Naval Cadet, (second-class,) with rank of Ensign.
Volunteer Cadets.

The principal ports of Prussia are Stettin, Memel, Königsberg and Dantzic, the latter being the largest and the naval depot of the country. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, about four miles from its mouth. Ramparts, bastions and wet ditches, and gigantic works for laying the country under water, have done what fortifications can to make Dantzic impregnable.

The war in this country and the complications of affairs with Austria, Prussia and Italy have both tended to make these countries study the art of war more attentively than for many years past, and prepare for a conflict which has been threatening for some time; and although Italy is reported to have promised not to move in the matter, yet it seems most likely that she will make an effort to secure the coveted Venice, which, with Rome, alone stands in the way of Italian unity.

In this event, Italy will take sides with Prussia, and her magnificent fleet will be a formidable addition to the force which must cripple Austria, for it must be borne in mind that Italy possesses one of the finest iron-clad navies in the South of Europe. Two of her finest iron-cased frigates were built in this City by Mr. WEBB, and sooner than we think we may see them tested in actual conflict.

*The *Thetis* was formerly a British frigate, and was exchanged for the *Nix*, a Prussian built vessel.

THE DEARING MURDER.

Arrest of the Murderer—His Confession—Exciting Scene at the Mayor's Office—More About the Dearing Family.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 14.

No more gratifying news could be presented to the reader, this morning, than that of the arrest of the hired man ANTOINE, who, either with his own hands murdered the DEARING family, or aided in the fiendish work. He was captured by Officer DORSEY, of the Sixth Police District, who, in company with Officers ATKINSON and WELDON, of the same District, were on patrol duty, on Thursday night, in West Market-street.

The attention of Officer DORSEY was attracted to the man by his general appearance and walk, his stoop being particularly noticed. A description of the fugitive had been sent in the course of the afternoon to the Filbert-street Station, and communicated to the force by Lieut. PATTON. Impressed with the belief that the murderer was before him, Officer DORSEY said to his companions: "That man looks like the German murderer is described to be, and I will see who he is." He then walked after him, and upon coming alongside, asked him: "Are you a German?" "No," was the reply; "I am a Frenchman." The answer was given in broken English. "Where are you going?" the officer then asked. "In the country," was the reply. "I should like you to take a walk with me," said Officer DORSEY, and the man at once assented and went quietly with the policeman down Market-street, Officers ATKINSON and WELDON following. He made no objection to going into the Station-house, but, when questioned, at first was not disposed to talk. Information of the arrest was sent to the Chief of Police, but it was kept from the knowledge of the reporters for several reasons, the principal one being that there might have been an accomplice. The prisoner was searched and two rings were found on his fingers, and a purse in one of his pockets. This was afterwards identified as one that had belonged to Mrs. DEARING. Early yesterday morning, the news of the arrest having been pretty generally circulated by the officers of the district, several hundred persons gathered round the Station-house, most of whom were in a state of great excitement.

Frequent calls were made to bring the prisoner out. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Mrs. DOLAN having reached the Station-house, ANTOINE was conducted by Officers STEWART and YOUNG into her presence. As soon as the eyes of the old lady fell upon him she exclaimed, in a voice tremulous with emotion: "Oh, you murderer!" The prisoner hung down his head and was silent. Mrs. DOLAN then stepped up to him and removed from his neck a "tie," which she said she had herself made for him to please DEARING.

At the same time she remarked that some of the clothes he had on were DEARING's. ANTOINE did not make any remark at that time about the murder, but when the officers had taken him down stairs and were again searching him, he, in reply to a question, remarked that he had killed the boy CORNELIUS, but did not kill the family of Mr. DEARING; that a German, whom he afterwards described, had done it all.

About 9 o'clock, ANTOINE was removed in a carriage to the Central Station, Chief RUGGLES and Lieut. PATTON having him in charge. The crowd about the station was very clamorous as the party was leaving, and the prisoner was shown up, much to the gratification of the assemblage. The news of the arrest was widely circulated after the prisoner's removal from the Filbert-street Station, and a large crowd soon gathered around the "Central." From ten to eleven o'clock there must have been from four to five thousand persons about Fifth and Chestnut streets.

The removal of ANTOINE to a photograph gallery in the neighborhood led to an intense excitement, that would, no doubt, have led to the death of the prisoner had not a large police force accompanied him. Five excellent negatives were taken, and the interest manifested by the public was shown in the great desire to obtain a copy of the picture. An effort was made to follow the prison van as it was being driven off, but the officers resolutely kept the crowd back. The description that was published of the prisoner yesterday was a pretty accurate one. Though morose and unsociable, he has not a bad countenance. His complexion is light, eyes a blue-gray, and his moustache of yellowish tint. He is tall and muscular, and but for his stoop and downcast look, would make a good appearance. No arrest for murder, since the time of LANGFELDT's capture, has made such an excitement about the Mayor's office as that of the murderer of the DEARING family. An attempt was made to "lynch" LANGFELDT, and when his trial took place he had to be taken to the Court-room, from the Central Station, through Independence-square, the gates being fastened at the time.

As there is much desire to know how far the prisoner's confession goes, we give the following, obtained in interviews between him and Chief FRANKLIN and the Mayor. The interview of the first-named officer took place soon after the prisoner's removal to a cell at the "Central." Being asked his name, he said it was ANTOINE PROBST, and that he formerly belonged to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and lost the thumb of his right hand while serving in the army. He confessed to killing the boy, near the hay-stack, on Saturday morning last, but said that another man had killed the rest of the family.

About 11 o'clock the prisoner was taken to the Mayor's private office, and after a few minutes' delay, His Honor commenced an examination as to the facts connected with this dreadful crime. The prisoner was seated opposite the Mayor, and did not seem to be much moved, but answered all the questions propounded with promptness, and without any apparent desire to withhold any information; his statement, however, was very much disconnected, in consequence of his imperfect knowledge of the English language. At times questions had to be interpreted, so that he could get the full meaning of them.

The prisoner commenced his statement by saying that his accomplice, one JACOB GAUNTER, came to Mr. DEARING's place on Friday, the day before the murder, and had five bottles of whisky, which they drank while making arrangements for murdering the family. He (the prisoner) got quite tipsy. It was finally agreed between them that he (PROBST) was to make way with the boy, and GAUNTER the rest of the family. The agreement was that all were to be knocked in the head with an ax, and then their throats cut. GAUNTER slept in the barn on Friday night, and, on Saturday morning, PROBST, according to agreement, got the boy near the hay-rick and killed him with the ax. In the meantime GAUNTER was preparing for his bloody work. PROBST went to the house and told Mrs. DEARING that a man was at the barn and desired work, and wished her to go to him and show him what to do. She accordingly went, and was there murdered by GAUNTER. The children, except the baby, were then sent one after the other to the barn, and there dispatched by GAUNTER, after which he took the baby from the cradle, and after taking it to the barn killed it.

At 1 o'clock, on the same day, Mr. DEARING returned to his home, in company with his niece, and at this time the prisoner and GAUNTER were in the house. The killing of the two was thus described by the prisoner, after being questioned, as follows:

Q.—How did you manage to kill Mr. DEARING?

A.—I took the horse out, and GAUNTER stayed there; when Mr. DEARING stepped out of the carriage GAUNTER knocked him right down with the ax.

Q.—Where was the woman that was with him? Had she got out of the carriage?

A.—He killed her, also, right there.

The bodies were then removed to the barn by the murderers. GAUNTER, according to the prisoner's statement, took Mr. DEARING's boots off and put them on his own feet. He also put on Mr. D.'s black coat.

The two murderers returned to the house, and a bundle of things were made up and put in a carpet bag belonging to the niece. The prisoner said that GAUNTER told him that he had got between three and four hundred dollars, but that he only gave him (PROBST) $3, and promised to give him $200 on Monday last, at New Market and Callowhill streets.

The prisoner then went on to say that after he and GAUNTER had eaten some bread and butter and ham, they left the house, which was about 7 o'clock in the evening, GAUNTER leaving first and going in a different direction from that taken by the prisoner. At this point the following questions were propounded:

Q.—Before you parted you agreed to meet again, did you not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you meet?

A.—No. He told me I could find him in Front-street, but he never was there.

The prisoner then described GAUNTER to be a man about 38 years old, stout, large shoulders, big face, dark brown hair, and had on a white slouch hat. He said that GAUNTER had come from Switzerland, and had known him about two years.

Upon examining the prisoner as to the whereabouts of GAUNTER, he said that he did not know; but GAUNTER told him that he (the prisoner) could find him any day in Front-street.

The prisoner, when asked whether he cared to get away from the city, replied that he did not care, and he guessed it would be all right when they caught him.

He was then questioned again as to the killing, as follows:

Q.—The man GAUNTER, you say, killed all but the boy?

A.—Yes; he killed Mrs. DEARING and the four children, and then Mr. DEARING, when he came home, and the woman with him.

Q.—Did you help him to kill any of them?

A.—No.

Q.—Had you two axes.

A.—Yes.

Q.—After their heads were broken, who chopped their throats?

A.—He cut them all down; he knocked them all down.

Q.—Did you cut the throat of the boy you killed with the hatchet?

A.—Yes.

The prisoner also stated at this point that GAUNTER took the baby out of the cradle, and also said that they were all killed when he got to the house.

The prisoner stated that his parents are still living in Germany, and that he heard from them about two months ago. His father is a carpenter, and he (the prisoner) learned the trade with him.

ANTOINE PROBST, the murderer, reached the county prison between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday, and was at once placed in the cell on the second corridor, convict side, recently occupied by BERGER, the murderer of Miss WATT. He showed no signs of emotion, spoke freely to such of the officers of the prison as asked him questions, and, when dinner was served to him, he ate somewhat voraciously.

To one of the Inspectors of the Prison, who conversed with him in the German language, he told the story of the murders much as he had narrated it to the Mayor, but entered more into detail, describing how they were done. To this gentleman he said that he was from Baden, where his father and mother and brother and sisters reside. It was during this conversation that he, for the first time, showed anything like sensibility, and it was when he was asked what his parents would think when they heard of the commission of the dreadful crime by him. A tear was then observed stealing down his cheek. One of the officers of the Prison put the question to him—How was it, if you killed the boy, as you say, and your companion killed all the rest, that the boy was killed in precisely the same manner as the others were? He paused for a moment, and then answered—He told me how to do it! Such an answer, probably the best he could give, is calculated to increase the doubt of his having had an accomplice. The last time PROBST was visited yesterday afternoon, he had a Bible in his hand, and appeared to be reading it.

The Police made an arrest, yesterday afternoon, of a man answering the description given by PROBST, and took him to the County Prison, where he was confronted with ANTOINE, who at once said he was not the person. The man was then discharged. While Chief FRANKLIN was at the prison on this business, he had a further conversation with the prisoner, and asked him more particularly as to the manner of the killing of Mr. DEARING and his niece, and as it differs somewhat from that given before the Mayor, we add it to the above:

Q.—What were you doing, was asked, when GAUNTER killed DEARING?

A.—I was holding the horse; GAUNTER knocked DEARING down with the ax as soon as he got from the carriage, and his niece started to run, when he caught up with her, and striking her alongside of the head with the ax knocked her down. He then cut the throats of both.

Q.—How did the woman's bonnet get in the house?

A.—I took it off her head and carried it in.

The bonnet was examined, an old-fashioned one, which came well over the face, and no marks of blood could be found upon it or any indication that it had been on the ground.

The prisoner visited the saloon of Mr. LICKFELD, No. 445 New Market-street, on Sunday last, and again on Monday, where he slept. He left on that day and returned again on Wednesday. On Thursday he returned again and remained until nearly 7 o'clock, when he left in company with a man whom the Police are now endeavoring to find. PROBST, while in Mr. LICKFELD's saloon, on Thursday, read the account of the murder, as given in the German *Demokrat*, but nothing in his conduct led any one to suppose that he had anything to do with it.

The carpet-bag which PROBST said was taken by his accomplice, GAUNTER, was found yesterday at Mr. LICKFELD's saloon, where PROBST had left it. A pair of ear-rings, some trinkets, a revolver and a discharge from the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, made out in the name of ANTOINE PROBST, were found therein. Mr. LICKFELD was taken to the prison, and he recognized PROBST as the man who left it.

Late last evening the detectives discovered a watchmaker in the Eleventh Ward, to whom PROBST had offered a gold watch for sale on Wednesday. It will be noticed that PROBST, in his statement to the Mayor and the officers, asserted that his accomplice took the watch, and yet the watchmaker identifies the prisoner by the absence of his thumb.

The following additional particulars were obtained yesterday in reference to the DEARING family. CHRISTOPHER came to this country 17 years ago, from Dublin, Ireland. Soon after his arrival he engaged in the service of Com. ENGLE, and remained in it for several years. After leaving the employment of the Commodore he went to Maryland, and was there for a time. Upon his return he went into the milk business, and from that took to droving. In 1855 he married JULIA DUFFY, his first cousin, who was a few years older than himself. Miss DUFFY, his cousin, had been but about six months in the country. Her mother paid a visit to Ireland last year and brought her over. Her age, as fixed by members of the family, was 29 years. On the day she reached this city, the last seen of her alive, she had just left the home of her uncle in Burlington, and the compound interest notes she had with her were to purchase Government bonds with. Mrs. DEARING has a brother living in New-York, who reached this city on Thursday. The funeral of the victims will take place to-day from the residence of Mr. SIMON GARTLAND, in Thirteenth-street, above Chestnut, and will start at about 1 o'clock. The interment will take place at St. Mary's Cemetery, on Passyunk road, below the County Prison.

Conviction and Sentence of Henry Gardiner, the Murderer.

ELMIRA, Saturday, April 14.

HENRY GARDINER, a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and formerly a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, where he has a father, sister and two brothers living at present, was on Wednesday convicted of murder in the first degree, and to-day was sentenced by Judge BALCOM to be hung on Friday, the first day of June next. GARDINER's regiment was on duty at this military post in 1864, and, while here, he became acquainted with an old man sixty-three years of age, named AMASA MULOCK. On the 29th of December, 1864, the two started out together, and MULOCK was never seen again alive. On the 19th of March, 1865, his body was found in a piece of woods, northwest of the city. The skull was battered and broken to pieces with a gun, the broken pieces of which lay by the body. Suspicion fell upon GARDINER, and he was arrested, and by a strong chain of evidence, convicted of having murdered the old man for the purpose of obtaining a sum of money, supposed to be three or four hundred dollars, and two silver watches, which MULOCK had with him.

Jefferson Davis—Preparation for his Trial.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 14.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Advertiser*, of this city, says:

"Preparations are making to hold the regular term of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS for high treason may be expected within two months."

The Brig Mary Jane Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 14.

The brig *Mary Jane*, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, with sugar and molasses, went ashore on Wednesday night on the coast of North Carolina. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Friday, April 13.

The Tennessee House of Representatives received Gov. BROWNLOW's message to-day.

There was no quorum in the Senate.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW NOVEL.

LES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER. By VICTOR HUGO. (Bruxelles, Lacroix, Verboeckhoven et Cie.) New-York. Office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

TOILERS OF THE SEA. By VICTOR HUGO. London. Authorized English Translation. By W. MOY THOMAS. LOW & Co. American edition published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

A few days since we acknowledged the receipt from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of a copy of *Travailleurs de la Mer*, and now we have from HARPER & BROTHERS the translation, which is a reproduction of the authorized English version. Such promptness as this—the almost simultaneous publication of his productions in France, England and America—certainly warrants the assertion that VICTOR HUGO is, in some respects, the most popular novelist living. Every reader will feel an irresistible impulse to compare *Travailleurs de la Mer* with *Les Miserables*. It is by no means so elaborate a production as the latter; but while the plot is not so intricate, or the situations so startling, it is happily free from the coarseness which was almost repulsive in some parts of *Les Miserables*, the actors in which, as the title indicated, were for the most part taken from the very lowest orders of French society. To be sure in *Travailleurs de la Mer* the actors perform exploits which could reasonably be expected of none other than the heroes of VICTOR HUGO's creation, and French heroes at that; but to attempt to discuss probabilities with this great novelist would be too much like compelling BYRON or MOORE to conform their poems to strict and literal facts, and we forbear. A few words will suffice to sketch the plot of *Travailleurs de la Mer*, and then without further introduction we shall subjoin some passages from the work which will doubtless satisfy the reader that VICTOR HUGO has lost none of his remarkable descriptive powers, and that his ability for writing poetry in the form of prose is not at all abated.

As all the world knows by this time the starting point of *Travailleurs de la Mer* is the Isle of Guernsey. Gilliatt and Déruchette, one of the heroes and the heroine of the story, are introduced in the first chapter. In April, 182–, a fall of snow, an unusual occurrence in Guernsey, had whitened the streets, and Déruchette, while walking along some distance in advance of Gilliatt, coquettishly stopped and wrote his name in the snow. Gilliatt, by the way, was regarded with suspicion in Guernsey, since he was charged with practicing magic arts, and the aversion towards him had been so strong that he did not even court friendly intercourse with the people. This act on the part of Déruchette turned the current of his thoughts, and his fancy for the heroine gradually developed until it became passionate love. Déruchette lived with her uncle, Lethierry, by whom she was worshipped and most jealously guarded. Still this bluff sailor had another love, *Durande* by name, a steamer which made trips between Guernsey and St. Malo. As captain of this vessel he employed Sieur Clubin, who, by a singular concatenation of circumstances, which we cannot stop to narrate, comes into possession of £3,000, by robbing a robber who has robbed Lethierry. He determined to wreck the *Durande*, and to do it in such a way that, while he should save his own life in order to escape to some foreign country to enjoy his ill-gotten gains, he might at the same time get the credit of going to the bottom with the vessel he commanded. He finally takes advantage of a fog to run the craft upon the rocks, but miscalculates most seriously, and finds too late that he has wrecked the steamer so far from shore that there is hardly a chance for his escape. As he is trying to save himself, a "devil-fish" quietly tucks him away in a cavern, where, let us say here, notwithstanding the fact that it is getting ahead of the story, Gilliatt subsequently finds him and his three thousand pounds, which, in anticipation of the soaking it was to get, had been safely stowed away in a little iron box. News of the loss of the *Durande* arrives at Guernsey speedily, and, in his distraction, Lethierry vows that whoever shall save the machinery of his craft shall marry Déruchette, a vow which the heroine ratified. This is heard by Gilliatt, who forthwith starts in a crazy little craft for the scene of the wreck of the *Durande*. By a most convenient arrangement, that part of the *Durande's* hull which contained the machinery had been lifted by the force of the waves and winds into a crevice in the rocks, high above the water, and there Gilliatt finds it. Alone and unaided, with extremely limited mechanical appliances, and after untold toil, he succeeds in lowering this machinery into his little sloop. Then he has a tussle with a "devil fish," which results in his discovering the bones of Sieur Clubin with the water-proof box aforesaid, and thus laden he returns to Guernsey to claim Déruchette as his prize. As might have been expected that fickle-minded maiden, forgetful of her vows, and probably never anticipating that she would again see Gilliatt, has found a new love in Ebenezer Caudray, whose life, it happens, Gilliatt once saved. That unfortunate individual lands at Guernsey one evening, and approaching the house where he hopes to find Déruchette, comes upon her and her lover in Lethierry's garden, as they are pledging eternal fidelity to one another. Unseen by them, he does not interrupt their happiness, but withdraws in time to witness the joy of Lethierry upon learning that the machinery of his beloved *Durande* has been rescued. This description of the meeting between Gilliatt and Lethierry the London *Athenæum* pronounces the "highest piece of art in M. HUGO's work. The chattering, wandering, castle-building happiness of the old sailor is truth itself; when he hears that Gilliatt has brought him Rantaine's money as well as the machinery, his first thought is of the timber with which the new *Durande* is to be built; it is not till he has wandered on for an hour that he says: 'By-the-by, I suppose you remember that you are to marry Déruchette.' Gilliatt's answer is a ready one—'I don't care for her.' The old sailor is not to be deceived. 'You don't care for her! It was for love of me, then, I suppose, that you used to play the bagpipes.' The next morning the packet for England was to sail; Ebenezer Caudray was to sail in her, to arrange in England the affairs of a rich uncle who had died and left him a large fortune. In the retired, bushy 'Havelet,' near St. Peter's Port, there was a parting between Ebenezer and Déruchette; upon this parting Gilliatt broke in as the word 'adieu' was being said. 'Why do you not marry before the vessel sails?' said Gilliatt, 'you have time;' and without more ado Gilliatt leads the couple to the church; where the rector was waiting for them, by an arrangement which Gilliatt had already made in secret. The marriage took place, Gilliatt giving away Déruchette, and deceiving the rector as to the consent of Lethierry. An hour afterward, as the *Cashmere* sailed past St. Sampson's, on her way to England, Déruchette sitting on the deck in the brilliant sunlight, told her husband that she thought she saw a shadow on the chair 'Gild-Holm-'Ur,' whence Gilliatt had once rescued him. The rock was passed before she spoke, and no one gave the incident a second thought. As the *Cashmere* disappeared on the horizon the rock disappeared beneath the tide, and with it a head that had been turned on the vessel. The sun shone on an unbroken space of quiet waters."

In the main the translator seems to have done his work well, but his ignorance of our political technicalities is amusingly illustrated by his rendering of the following colloquy which occurred on the *Durande* while she was making her last voyage:

Il y eut un silence, l'américain missionnaire se demanda si c'était le cas d'offrir une Bible.	There was a pause. The American missionary was considering whether this was a case for the offer of a Bible.
— Monsieur, repartit le touriste, est-il vrai que vous ayez le goût des sobriquets en Amérique au point d'en affubler tous vos gens célèbres, et que vous appeliez votre fameux banquier missourien Thomas Benton, *le vieux Lingot?*	"Is it true, Sir," asked the tourist, "that you have a passion for nick-names in America so complete that you confer them upon all your celebrated men? and that you call your famous Missouri banker, Thomas Benton, 'Old Bullion,' just as you call Zachary Taylor 'Old Zach?'"
— De même que nous nommons Zacharie Taylor *le vieux Zach.*	
— Et le général Harrison *le vieux Tip?* n'est-ce pas? et le général Jackson *le vieil Hickory?*	"And Gen. Harrison, 'Old Tip;' am I right? and Gen. Jackson, 'Old Hickory?'"
— Parce que Jackson est dur comme le bois hickory, et parce que Harrison à battu les Peaux rouges à Tippecanoe.	"Because Jackson is as hard as hickory wood, and because Harrison beat the redskins at *Tippecanoe.*"
— C'est une mode byzantine que vous avez-là.	"It is an odd fashion, that of yours,"
— C'est notre mode. Nous appelons Van Buren *le Petit-Sorcier*, Seward qui a fait faire les petites coupures des billets de banque, *Billy-le-Petit*, et Douglas, le sénateur démocrate de l'Illinois, qui a quatre pieds de haut et une grande éloquence, *le Petit-Géant.* Vous pouvez aller du Texas au Maine, pous ne rencontrerez versonne qui dise ce nom: Cass, on dit: *le grand Michigantier;* ni ce nom: Clay, on dit: *le garçon de moulin à la balafre.* Clay est fils d'un meunier.	"It is our custom. We call Van Buren 'The Little Wizard;' *Seward, who introduced the small bank-notes,* '*Little Billy,*' and Douglas, the Democrat, Senator from Illinois, who is four feet high, and very eloquent, 'The Little Giant.' You may go from Texas to the State of Maine without hearing the name of Mr. Cass. They say 'The Great *Michigander;*' nor the name of Clay; they say '*The Miller's Boy of the Slashes.*' Clay is the son of a miller."
— J'aimerais mieux dire Clay ou Cass, observa le parisien, c'est plus court.	"I should prefer to say 'Clay' or 'Cass,'" said the Parisian. "It's shorter."
—Vous manqueriez d'usage du monde. Nous nommons Corwin, que est secrétaire de la trésorerie, *le garçon de charrette.* Daniel Webster est *Dan-le-Noir.* Quant à Winfield Scott, comme sa première pensée, après avoir battu les anglais à Chippeway a été de se mettreà table, nous l'appelons *Vite-une-assiette-de-soupe.*	"Then you would be out of the fashion. We call Corwin, who is the Secretary of the Treasury, 'The Wagoner Boy;' Daniel Webster, 'Black Dan.' As to Winfield Scott, as his first thought, after *beating the English at Chippewa,* was to sit down to dine, we call him 'Hasty-*Basin* of Soup."

With this brief sketch the reader will see where the pen pictures which we subjoin are to be fitted in:

DERUCHETTE.

The human body might well be regarded as a mere simulacrum; but it envelops our reality, it cankers our light, and broadens the shadow in which we live. The soul is the reality of our existence. To speak accurately, the human visage is a mask. The true man is that which exists under what is called man. If that being, which thus exists sheltered and secreted behind that illusion which we call the flesh, could be approached, more than one strange revelation would be made. The vulgar error is to mistake the outward husk for the living spirit. Yonder girl, for example, if we could see her as she really is, might she not figure as some bird of the air?

A bird transmuted into a young maiden, what could be more exquisite? Picture it in your own home, and call it Déruchette. Delicious creature! One might be almost tempted to say, "Good morning, Mademoiselle Goldfinch." The wings are invisible, but the chirping may still be heard. Sometimes, too, she pipes a clear, loud song. In her childlike prattle, the creature is, perhaps, inferior; but in her song, how superior to humanity. When womanhood dawns, this angel flies away; but sometimes returns, bringing back a little one to a mother. Meanwhile, she who is one day to be a mother is for a long while a child; the girl becomes a maiden, fresh and joyous as the lark. Noting her movements, we feel as if it was good of her not to fly away. The dear familiar companion moves at her own sweet will about the house, flits from branch to branch, or rather from room to room; goes to and fro; approaches and retires; plumes her wings, or rather combs her hair, and makes all kinds of gentle noises—murmurings of unspeakable delight to certain ears. She asks a question and is answered; is asked something in return, and chirps a reply. It is delightful to chat with her when tired of serious talk, for this creature carries with her something of her skyey element. She is, as it were, a thread of gold interwoven with your sombre thoughts; you feel almost grateful to her for her kindness in not making herself invisible, when it would be so easy for her to be even unpalpable; for the beautiful is a necessary of life. There is, in this world, no function more important than that of charming. The forest glade would be incomplete without the humming-bird. To shed joy around, to radiate happiness, to cast light upon dark days, to be the golden thread of our destiny, and the very spirit of grace and harmony, is not this to render a service? Does not beauty confer a benefit upon us, even by the simple fact of being beautiful? Here and there we meet with one who possesses that fairy-like power of enchanting all about her; sometimes she is ignorant herself of this magical influence, which is, however, for that reason only the more perfect. Her presence lights up the home; her approach is like a cheering warmth; she passes by, and we are content; she stays awhile, and we are happy. To behold her is to live: she is the Aurora with a human face. She has no need to do more than simply to be: she makes an Eden of the house; Paradise breathes from her; and she communicates this delight to all, without taking any greater trouble than that of existing beside them. Is it not a thing divine to have a smile which, none know how, has the power to lighten the weight of that enormous chain which all the living, in common, drag behind them? Déruchette possessed this smile: we may even say that this smile was Déruchette herself. There is one thing which has more resemblance to ourselves even than our face, and that is our physiognomy; but there is yet another thing which more resembles us than this, and that is our smile. Déruchette smiling was simply Déruchette.

* * * *

Déruchette had, at times, an air of bewitching languor, and a certain mischief in the eye which were altogether involuntary. She scarcely knew, perhaps, the meaning of the word love, and yet not unwillingly ensnared those about her in the toils. But all this in her was innocent. She had never thought of marrying.

Déruchette had the prettiest little hands in the world, and little feet to match them. Sweetness and goodness reigned throughout her person; her family and fortune were her uncle Mess Lethierry; her occupation was only to live her daily life; her accomplishments were the knowledge of a few songs; her intellectual gifts were summoned up in her simple innocence; she had the graceful repose of the West Indian woman, mingled at times with giddiness and vivacity, with the teasing playfulness of a child, yet with a dash of melancholy. Her dress was somewhat rustic, and like that peculiar to her country—elegant, though not in accordance with the fashions of great cities; for she wore flowers in her bonnet all the year round. Add to all this an open brow, a neck supple and graceful, chestnut hair, a fair skin slightly freckled with exposure to the sun, a mouth somewhat large, but well-defined, and visited from time to time by a dangerous smile. Such was Déruchette.

Sometimes, in the evening, a little after sunset, at the moment when the dusk of the sky mingles with the dusk of the sea, and twilight invests the waves with a mysterious awe, the people beheld, entering the harbor of St. Sampson, upon the dark rolling waters, a strange, undefined thing, a monstrous form which puffed and blew; a horrid machine which roared like a wild beast, and smoked like a volcano; a species of Hydra, foaming among the breakers, and leaving behind it a dense cloud, as it rushed on toward the town with a frightful beating of its fins, and a throat belching forth flame. This was *Durande.*

GILLIATT AND THE DURANDE.

Gilliatt pulled off his shoes and sprang naked-footed on to the slimy weeds, and made fast the barge to a point of rock.

Then he advanced as far as he could along the granite cornice, reached the rock immediately beneath the wreck, looked up and examined it.

The *Durande* had been caught suspended, and, as it were, fitted in between the two rocks, at about twenty feet above the water. It must have been a heavy sea which had cast her there.

Such effects from furious seas have nothing surprising for those who are familiar with the ocean. To cite one example only:—On January 25th, 1840, in the Gulf of Stora, a tempest struck with its expiring force a brig, and casting it at one leap clean over the broken wreck of the corvette *La Marne*, fixed it immovable, bowsprit first, in a gap between the cliffs.

The Douvres, however, held only a part of the *Durande.*

The vessel, snatched from the waves, had been, as it were, uprooted from the waters by the hurricane. A whirlwind had wrenched it against the counteracting force of the rolling waves, and the vessel, thus caught in contrary directions by the two claws of the tempest, had snapped like a lath. The after part, with the engine and the paddles, lifted out of the foam, and driven by all the fury of the cyclone into the defile of the Douvres, had plunged in up to her midship beam, and remained there. The blow had been well directed. To drive it in this fashion between the two rocks, the storm had struck it as with an enormous hammer. The forecastle, carried away and rolled down by the sea, had gone to fragments among the breakers.

The hold, broken in, had scattered out the bodies of the drowned cattle upon the sea.

A large portion of the forward bulwarks still hung to the riders of the larboard paddle-box, and by some shattered braces easy to strike off with the blow of a hatchet.

Here and there, among beams, planks, rags of canvas, pieces of chains and other remains of wreck were seen lying about among the rugged fragments of shattered rock.

Gilliatt surveyed the *Durande* attentively. The keel formed a roofing over his head.

A serene sky stretched far and wide over the waters, scarcely wrinkled with a passing breath. The sun rose gloriously in the midst of the vast azure circle.

From time to time a drop of water was detached from the wreck and fell into the sea.

Gilliatt, having rapidly surveyed the situation of affairs, returned to the barge, landed its contents upon the largest of the horizontal cornice rocks, made of the whole compact mass a sort of bale, which he rolled up in tarpaulin, fitted a sling rope to it with a hoisting block, pushed the package into a corner of the rocks where the waves could not reach it, and then clutching the Little Douvre with his hands, and holding on with his naked feet, he clambered from projection to projection, and from niche to niche, until he found himself level with the wrecked vessel high up in the air.

Having reached the height of the paddles, he sprang upon the poop.

The interior of the wreck presented a mournful aspect.

Traces of a great struggle were everywhere visible. There were plainly to be seen the frightful ravages of the sea and wind. The action of the tempest is like the violence of a band of pirates. Nothing is more like the victim of a criminal outrage than a wrecked ship violated and stripped by those terrible accomplices, the storm-cloud, the thunder, the rain, the squall, the waves, and the breakers.

Standing upon the dismantled deck, it was natural to dream of the presence of something like a furious stamping of the spirits of the storm. Everywhere around were the marks of their rage. The strange contortions of certain portions of the iron work bore testimony to the terrific force of the winds. The between decks were like the cell of a lunatic, in which everything has been broken.

No wild beasts can compare with the sea for mangling its prey. The waves are full of talons. The north wind bites, the billows devour, the waves are like hungry jaws. The ocean strikes like a lion with its heavy paw, seizing and dismembering at the same moment.

The ruin conspicuous in the *Durande* presented the peculiarity of being detailed and minute. It was a sort of horrible stripping and plucking. Much of it seemed done with design. The beholder was tempted to exclaim, "What wanton mischief!" The ripping of the planking was edged here and there artistically. This peculiarity is common with the ravages of the cyclone. To chip and tear away, such is the caprice of the great devastator. Its ways are like those of the professional torturer. The disasters which it causes wear a look of ingenious punishments. One might fancy it actuated by the worst passions of man. It refines in cruelty like a savage. While it is exterminating it dissects bone by bone. It torments its victim, avenges itself, and takes delight in its work. It even appears to descend to petty acts of malice.

* * * *

SAVING THE MACHINERY.

The moment so long dreaded had come.

The problem now was to place the machinery in the bark.

Gilliatt remained thoughtful for some moments, holding the elbow of his left arm in his right hand, and applying his left hand to his forehead.

Then he climbed upon the wreck, one part of which, containing the engine, was to be parted from it, while the other remained.

He severed the four slings which fixed the four chains from the funnel on the larboard and the starboard sides. The slings being only of cord, his knife served him well enough for this purpose.

The four chains, set free, hung down along the sides of the funnel.

From the wreck he climbed up to the apparatus which he had constructed, stamped with his feet upon the beams, inspected the tackle-blocks, looked to the pulleys, handled the cables, examined the eking-pieces, assured himself that the untarred hemp was not saturated through, found that nothing was wanting and nothing giving way; then, springing from the height of the suspending props on to the deck, he took up his position near the capstan, in the part of the *Durande* which he intended to leave jammed in between the two Douvres. This was to be his post during his labors.

Earnest, but troubled with no impulses but what were useful to his work, he took a final glance at the hoisting-tackle, then took a file and began to saw with it through the chain which held the whole suspended.

The rasping of the file was audible amidst the roaring of the sea.

The chain from the capstan, attached to the regulating gear, was within his reach—quite near his hand.

Suddenly there was a crash. The link which he was filing snapped when only half cut through; the whole apparatus swung violently. He had only just time sufficient to seize the regulating gear.

The severed chain beat against the rock; the eight cables strained; the huge mass, sawed and cut through, detached itself from the wreck; the belly of the hull opened, and the iron flooring of the engine-room was visible below the keel.

If he had not seized the regulating tackle at that instant, it would have fallen. But his powerful hand was there, and it descended steadily.

The tackle, taken in hand by Gilliatt, held out and worked well. Its function, as will be remembered, was to moderate the powers of the apparatus, thus reduced from many to one, and by bringing them into united action. The gear had some similarity to a bridle of a bowline, except that instead of trimming a sail it served to balance a complicated mechanism.

Erect, and with his hand upon the capstan, Gilliatt, so to speak, was enabled to feel the pulse of the apparatus.

It was here that his inventive genius manifested itself.

A remarkable coincidence of force was the result.

While the machinery of the *Durande*, detached in a mass, was lowering to the sloop, the sloop rose slowly to receive it. The wreck and the salvage vessel assisting each other in opposite ways, saved half the labor of the operation.

The tide swelling quietly between the two Douvres raised the sloop and brought it nearer to the *Durande*. The sea was more than conquered; it was tamed and broken in. It became, in fact, part and parcel of the organization of power.

The rising waters lifted the vessel without any sort of shock, gently, and almost with precaution, as one would handle porcelain.

Gilliatt combined and proportioned the two labors, that of the water and that of the apparatus; and, standing steadfast at the capstan, like some terrible statue obeyed by all the movements of the sea at the same moment, regulated the slowness of the descent by the slow rise of the sea.

There was no jerk given by the waters; no slip among the tackle. It was a strange collaboration of all the natural forces subdued. On one side, gravitation lowering the huge bulk, on the other the sea raising the bark. The attraction of heavenly bodies which causes the tide, and the attractive force of the earth, which men call weight, seemed to conspire together to aid his plans. There was no hesitation, no stoppage in their service; under the dominance of mind these passive forces became active auxiliaries. From minute to minute the work advanced; the interval between the wreck and the sloop diminished insensibly. The approach continued in silence, and as in a sort of terror of the man who stood there. The elements received his orders and fulfilled them.

Nearly at the moment the tide ceased to raise it, the cable ceased to slide. Suddenly, but without commotion, the pulleys stopped. The vast machine had taken its place in the bark, as if placed there by a powerful hand. It stood straight, upright, motionless, firm. The iron floor of the engine-room rested with its four corners evenly upon the hold.

The work was accomplished.

Gilliatt contemplated it, lost in thought.

He was not the spoiled child of success. He bent under the weight of his great joy. He felt his limbs, as it were, sinking; and, contemplating his triumph, he, who had never been shaken by danger, began to tremble.

GILLIATT AND THE DEVIL-FISH.

As Gilliatt was determining to content himself with the sea-urchins and the *châtaignes de mer*, a little clattering noise at his feet aroused his attention. A large crab, startled by his approach, had just dropped into a pool. The water was shallow, and he did not lose sight of it.

He chased the crab along the base of the rock; the crab moved fast.

Suddenly it was gone.

It had buried itself in some crevice under the rock.

Gilliatt clutched the projections of the rock, and stretched out to observe where it shelved away under the water.

As he suspected, there was an opening there in which the creature had evidently taken refuge. It was more than a crevice—it was a kind of porch.

The sea entered beneath it, but was not deep. The bottom was visible, covered with large pebbles. The pebbles were green and clothed with *confervæ*, indicating that they were never dry. They were like the tops of a number of heads of infants, covered with a kind of green hair.

Holding his knife between his teeth, Gilliatt descended, by the help of feet and hands, from the upper part of the escarpment, and leaped into the water. It reached almost to his shoulders.

Suddenly he felt himself seized by the arm. A strange, indescribable horror thrilled through him.

Some living thing—thin, rough, flat, cold, slimy—had twisted itself round his naked arm, in the dark depth below. It crept upward toward his chest. Its pressure was like a tightening cord—its steady persistence like that of a screw. In less than a moment some mysterious spiral form had passed round his wrist and elbow, and had reached his shoulder. A sharp point penetrated beneath the arm-pit.

Gilliatt recoiled, but he had scarcely power to move! He was, as it were, nailed to the place. With his left hand, which was disengaged, he seized his knife, which he still held between his teeth, and with that hand, holding the knife, he supported himself against the rocks, while he made a desperate effort to withdraw his arm. He succeeded in only disturbing his persecutor, which wound itself still tighter. It was supple as leather, strong as steel, cold as night.

A second form—sharp, elongated and narrow—issued out of the crevice, like a tongue out of monstrous jaws. It seemed to lick his naked body. Then, suddenly stretching out, become longer and thinner as it crept over his skin, and wound itself round him. At the same time a terrible sense of pain, comparable to nothing he had ever known, compelled all his muscles to contract. He felt upon his skin a number of flat rounded points. It seemed as if innumerable suckers had fastened to his flesh, and were about to drink his blood.

A third long, undulating shape issued from the hole in the rock; seemed to feel its way about his body; lashed round his ribs like a cord, and fixed itself there.

Agony when at its height is mute. Gilliatt uttered no cry. There was sufficient light for him to see the repulsive forms which had entangled themselves about him. A fourth ligature, but this one, swift as an arrow, darted toward his stomach, and wound around him there.

It was impossible to sever or tear away the slimy bands which were twisted tightly round his body, and were adhering by a number of points. Each of the points was the focus of frightful and singular pangs. It was as if numberless small mouths were devouring him at the same time.

A fifth long, slimy, riband-shaped strip issued from the hole. It passed over the others, and wound itself tightly around his chest. The compression increased his sufferings. He could scarcely breathe.

These living thongs were pointed at their extremities, but broadened like the blade of a sword towards its hilt. All belonged evidently to the same centre. They crept and glided about him; he felt the strange points of pressure, which seemed to him like mouths, change their places from time to time.

Suddenly a large, round, flattened, glutinous mass issued from beneath the crevice. It was the centre; the five thongs were attached to it like spokes to the nave of a wheel. On the opposite side of this disgusting monster appeared the commencement of three other tentacles, the ends of which remained under the rock. In the middle of this slimy mass appeared two eyes.

The eyes were fixed on Gilliatt.

He recognized the devil-fish.

* * * *

If terror were the object of its creation, nothing could be imagined more perfect than the devil-fish.

The whale has enormous bulk, the devil-fish is comparatively small; the jararaca makes a hissing noise, the devil-fish is mute; the rhinoceros has a horn, the devil-fish has none; the scorpion has a dart, the devil-fish has no dart; the shark has sharp fins, the devil-fish has no fins; the vespertilio-vampyre has wings with claws, the devil-fish has no wings; the porcupine has his spines, the devil-fish has no spines; the sword-fish has his sword, the devil-fish has none; the torpedo has its electric spark, the devil-fish has none; the toad has its poison, the devil-fish has none; the viper has its venom, the devil-fish has no venom; the lion has its talons, the devil-fish has no talons; the griffon has its beak, the devil-fish has no beak; the crocodile has its jaws, the devil-fish has no teeth.

The devil-fish has no muscular organization, no menacing cry, no breastplate, no horn, no dart, no claw, no tail with which to hold or bruise; no cutting fins, or wings with nails; no prickles, no sword, no electric discharge, no poison, no talons, no beak, no teeth, yet he is, of all creatures, the most formidably armed.

What, then, is the devil-fish? It is the sea vampyre.

* * * *

Such was the creature in whose power Gilliatt had fallen for some minutes.

The monster was the inhabitant of the grotto—the terrible genii of the place. A kind of sombre demon of the water.

All the splendors of the cavern existed for it alone.

On the day of the previous month when Gilliatt had first penetrated into the grotto, the dark outline, vaguely perceived by him in the ripples of the secret waters, was this monster. It was here in its home.

When, entering for the second time into the cavern in pursuit of the crab, he had observed the crevice in which he supposed that the crab had taken refuge, the *pieuvre* was there lying in wait for prey.

Is it possible to imagine that secret ambush? No bird would brood, no egg would burst to life, no flower would dare to open, no breast to give milk, no heart to love, no spirit to soar, under the influence of that apparition of evil watching with sinister patience in the dusk.

Gilliatt had thrust his arm deep into the opening; the monster had snapped at it. It held him fast, as the spider holds the fly.

He was in the water up to his belt; his naked feet clutching the slippery roundness of the huge stones at the bottom; his right arm bound and rendered powerless by the flat coils of the long tentacles of the creature, and his body almost hidden under the folds and cross folds of this horrible bandage.

Of the eight arms of the devil-fish, three adhered to the rock, while five encircled Gilliatt. In this way, clinging to the granite on the one hand, and on the other to its human prey, it enchained him to the rock. Two hundred and fifty suckers were upon him, tormenting him with agony and loathing. He was grasped by gigantic hands, the fingers of which were each nearly a yard long, and furnished inside with living blisters eating into the flesh.

As we have said, it is impossible to tear one's self from the folds of the devil-fish. The attempt ends only in a firmer grasp. The monster clings with more determined force. Its effort increases with that of his victim; every struggle produces a tightening of his ligatures.

Gilliatt had but one resource, his knife.

His left hand only was free, but the reader knows with what power he could use it. It might have been said that he had two right hands.

The open knife was in this hand.

The antenna of the devil-fish cannot be cut; it is a leathery substance impossible to divide with the knife; it slips under the edge; its position in attack also is such that to cut it would be to wound the victim's own flesh.

The creature is formidable, but there is a way of resisting it. The fishermen of Sark know this, as does any one who has seen them execute certain abrupt movements in the sea. The porpoises know it also; they have a way of biting the cuttle-fish which decapitates it. Hence the frequent sight on the sea of pen-fish, poulps, and cuttle-fish without heads.

The cephaloptera, in fact, is only vulnerable through the head.

Gilliatt was not ignorant of this fact.

He had never seen a devil-fish of this size. His first encounter was with one of the larger species. Another would have been powerless with terror.

With the devil-fish, as with a furious bull, there is a certain moment in the conflict which must be seized. It is the instant when the bull lowers the neck; it is the instant when the devil-fish advances its head. The movement is rapid. He who loses that moment is destroyed.

The things we have described occupied only a few moments. Gilliatt, however, felt the increasing power of its innumerable suckers.

The monster is cunning; it tries first to stupefy its prey. It seizes, and then pauses awhile.

Gilliatt grasped his knife; the sucking increased.

He looked at the monster, which seemed to look at him.

Suddenly it loosened from the rock its sixth antenna, and, darting it at him, seized him by the left arm.

At the same moment it advanced its head with a violent movement. In one second more its mouth would have fastened on his breast. Bleeding in the sides, and with his two arms entangled, he would have been a dead man.

But Gilliatt was watchful. He avoided the antenna, and at the moment when the monster darted forward to fasten on his breast, he struck it with the knife clenched in his left hand. There were two convulsions in opposite directions—that of the devil-fish and that of its prey. The movement was as rapid as a double flash of lightning.

He had plunged the blade of his knife into the flat, slimy substance, and by a rapid movement, like the flourish of a whip in the air, describing a circle round the two eyes, he wrenched the head off as a man would draw a tooth.

The struggle was ended. The folds relaxed. The monster dropped away, like the slow detaching of hands. The four hundred suckers deprived of their sustaining power, dropped at once from the man and the rock. The mass sank to the bottom of the water.

Breathless with the struggle, Gilliatt could perceive upon the stones at his feet two shapeless, slimy heaps, the head on one side, the remainder of the monster on the other.

Fearing, nevertheless, some convulsive return of his agony, he recoiled to avoid the reach of the dreaded tentacles.

But the monster was quite dead.

Gilliatt closed his knife.

DERUCHETTE AND HER LOVER.

Gilliatt felt his powers failing him: it was Déruchette.

Déruchette approached. She stopped. She walked back a few paces, stopped again; then returned and sat upon the wooden bench. The moon was in the trees, a few clouds floated among the pale stars; the sea murmured to the shadows in an under tone, the town was sleeping, a thin haze was rising from the horizon, the melancholy was profound. Déruchette inclined her head, with those thoughtful eyes which look attentive yet see nothing. She was seated sideways, and had nothing on her head but a little cap untied, which showed upon her delicate neck the commencement of her hair. She twirled mechanically a riband of her cap around one of her fingers; the half light showed the outline of her hands like those of a statue; her dress was one of those shades which by night look white; the trees stirred as if they felt the enchantment which she shed around her. The tip of one of her feet was visible. Her lowered eyelids had that vague contraction which suggests a tear checked in its course, or a thought suppressed. There was a charming indecision in the movements of her arms, which had no support to lean on; a sort of floating mingled with every posture. It was rather a gleam than a light—rather a grace than a goddess; the folds of her dress were exquisite; her face, which might inspire adoration, seemed meditative, like portraits of the Virgin. It was terrible to think how near she was; Gilliatt could hear her breathe.

A nightingale was singing in the distance. The stirring of the wind among the branches set in movement the inexpressible silence of the night. Déruchette, beautiful, divine, appeared in the twilight like a creation from those rays and from the perfumes in the air. That widespread enchantment seemed to concentre and embody itself mysteriously in her; she became its living manifestation. She seemed the spiritual flower of all that shadow and silence.

But the shadow and silence which floated lightly about her weighed heavily on Gilliatt. He was bewildered; what he experienced is not to be told in words. Emotion is always new, and the word is always enough. Hence the impossibility of expressing emotion. Joy is sometimes overwhelming. To see Déruchette, to see her herself, to see her dress, her cap, her ribbon, which she twined around her finger, was it possible to imagine it? Was it possible to be thus near her; to hear her breathe? She breathed! then the stars might breathe also. Gilliatt felt a thrill through him. He was the most miserable, and yet the happiest of men. He knew not what to do. His delirious joy at seeing her annihilated him. Was it indeed Déruchette there, and he so near? His thoughts, bewildered and yet fixed, were fascinated by that figure as by a dazzling jewel. He gazed upon her neck—her hair. He did not even say to himself that all that would now belong to him; that before long—to-morrow, perhaps—he would have the right to take off that cap, to unknot that ribbon. He would not have conceived for a moment the audacity of thinking even so far. Touching in idea is almost like touching with the hand. Love was with Gilliatt like honey to the bear. He thought confusedly; he knew not what possessed him. The nightingale still sang. He felt as if about to breathe his life out.

The idea of rising, of jumping over the wall, of speaking to Déruchette, never came into his mind. If it had, he would have turned and fled. If anything resembling a thought had begun to dawn in his mind, it was this: that Déruchette was there, that he wanted nothing more, and that eternity had begun.

A noise aroused them both—her from her reverie, him from his ecstasy.

Some one was walking in the garden. It was not possible to see who was approaching, on account of the trees. It was the footstep of a man.

Déruchette raised her eyes.

The steps grew nearer, then ceased. The person walking had stopped. He must have been quite near. The path beside which was the bench wound between two clumps of trees. The stranger was there in the alley between the trees, at a few paces from the seat.

Accident had so placed the branches that Déruchette could see the new comer, while Gilliatt could not.

The moon cast on the ground beyond the trees a shadow which reached to the garden seat.

Gilliatt could see this shadow.

He looked at Déruchette.

She was quite pale; her mouth was partially open, as with a suppressed cry of surprise. She had just half risen from the bench, and sunk again upon it. There was in her attitude a mixture of fascination with a desire to fly. Her surprise was enchantment mingled with timidity. She had upon her lips almost the lights of a smile, with the fulness of tears in her eyes. She seemed as if transfigured by that presence; as if the being whom she saw before her belonged not to this earth. The reflection of an angel was in her look.

The stranger, who was to Gilliatt only a shadow, spoke. A voice issued from the trees softer than the voice of a woman, and yet it was the voice of a man. Gilliatt heard these words:

"I see you, mademoiselle, every Sunday and every Thursday. They tell me that once you used not to come so often. It is a remark that has been made. I ask your pardon. I have never spoken to you; it was my duty; but I come to speak to you to-day, for it is still my duty. It is right that I speak to you first. The *Cashmere* sails to-morrow. This is why I have come. You walk every evening in your garden. It would be wrong of me to know your habits so well if I had not the thought that I have. Mademoiselle, you are poor; since this morning I am rich. Will you have me for your husband?"

Déruchette joined her two hands in a suppliant attitude, and looked at the speaker, silent, with fixed eyes, and trembling from head to foot.

The voice continued:

"I love you. God made not the heart of man to be silent. He has promised him eternity with the intention that he should not be alone. There is for me but one woman upon earth. It is you. I think of you as of a prayer. My faith is in God, and my hope in you. What wings I have you bear. You are my life, and already my supreme happiness."

"Sir," said Déruchette, "there is no one to answer in the house!"

The voice rose again:

"Yes, I have encouraged that dream. Heaven has not forbidden us to dream. You are like a glory in my eyes. I love you deeply, mademoiselle. To me you are holy innocence. I know it is the hour at which your household have retired to rest, but I had no choice of any other moment. Do you remember that passage of the Bible which some one read before us? It was the twenty-fifth chapter of Genesis. I have thought of it often since. M. Hérode said to me, you must have a rich wife. I replied no, I must have a poor wife. I speak to you, mademoiselle, without venturing to approach you; I would step even further back if it was your wish that my shadow should not touch your feet. You alone are supreme. You will come to me if such is your will. I love and wait. You are the living form of a benediction."

"I did not know, Sir," stammered Déruchette, "that any one remarked me on Sundays and Thursdays."

The voice continued:

"We are powerless against celestial things. The whole Law is love. Marriage is Canaan; you are to me the promised land of beauty."

Déruchette replied, "I did not think I did wrong any more than other persons who are strict."

The voice continued:

"God manifests his will in the flowers, in the light of dawn, in the Spring; and love is of his ordaining. You are beautiful in this holy shadow of night. This garden has been tended by you; in its perfumes there is something of your breath. The affinities of our souls do not depend on us. They cannot be counted with our sins. You were there, that is all. I was there, that was all. I did nothing but feel that I loved you. Sometimes my eyes rested upon you. I was wrong, but what could I do? It was through looking at you that all happened. I could not restrain my gaze. There are mysterious impulses which are above our search. The heart is the chief of all temples. To have your spirit in my house—this is the terrestrial paradise for which I hope. Say, will you be mine? As long as I was poor, I spoke not. I know your age. You are twenty-one; I am twenty-six. I go to-morrow; if you refuse me I return no more. Oh, be my betrothed; will you not? More than once have my eyes, in spite of myself, addressed to you that question. I love you; answer me. I will speak to your uncle as soon as he is able to receive me; but I turn first to you. To Rebecca I plead for Rebecca, unless you love me not."

Déruchette hung her head, and murmured,

"Oh! I worship him."

The words were spoken in a voice so low that only Gilliatt heard them.

She remained with her head lowered as if by shading her face she hoped to conceal her thoughts.

There was a pause. No leaf among the trees was stirred. It was that solemn and peaceful moment when the slumber of external things mingles with the sleep of living creatures, and night seems to listen to the beating of Nature's heart. In the midst of that retirement, like a harmony making the silence more complete, rose the wide murmur of the sea.

The voice was heard again:

"Mademoiselle!"

Déruchette started.

Again the voice spoke.

"You are silent."

"What would you have me say?"

"I wait for your reply."

"God has heard it," said Déruchette.

Then the voice became almost sonorous, and at the same time softer than before, and these words issued from the leaves as from a burning bush:

"You are my betrothed. Come then to me. Let the blue sky, with all its stars, be witness of this taking of my soul to thine, and let our first embrace be mingled with that firmament."

Déruchette arose and remained an instant motionless, looking straight before her, doubtless in another's eyes. Then, with slow steps, with head erect, her arms drooping, but with the fingers of her hands wide apart, like one who leans on some unseen support, she advanced toward the trees, and was out of sight.

A moment afterwards, instead of the one shadow upon the traveled walk, there were two. They mingled together. Gilliatt saw at his feet the embrace of those two shadows.

In certain moments of crisis, time flows from us as his sands from the hour-glass, and we have no feeling of his flight. That pair on the one hand, who were ignorant of the presence of a witness, and saw him not; on the other, that witness of their joy, who could not see them, but who knew of their presence—how many minutes did they remain thus in that mysterious suspension of themselves? It would be impossible to say. Suddenly a noise burst forth at a distance. A voice was heard crying "Help!" and the harbor bell began to sound. It is probable that those celestial transports of delight heard no echo of that tumult.

The bell continued to ring. Any one who had sought Gilliatt then in the angle of the wall would have found him no longer there.

THE GREAT TOMB.

Gilliatt walked along the water-side, passed rapidly through St. Peter's Port, and then turned toward St. Sampson by the sea-shore. In his anxiety to meet no one whom he knew, he avoided the highways, now filled with foot passengers by his great achievement.

For a long time, as the reader knows, he had had a peculiar manner of traversing the country in all parts without being observed. He knew the by-paths, and favored solitary and winding routes; he had the shy habits of a wild beast who knows that he is disliked, and keeps at a distance. When quite a child, he had been quick to feel how little welcome men showed in their faces at his approach, and he had gradually contracted that habit of being alone, which had since become an instinct.

He passed through the Esplanade, then by the Salerie. Now and then he turned and looked behind him at the *Cashmere* in the roads, which was beginning to set her sails. There was little wind; Gilliatt went faster than the *Cashmere*. He walked with downcast eyes among the lower rocks at the water's edge. The tide was beginning to rise.

Suddenly he stopped, and, turning his back, contemplated for some minutes a group of oaks beyond the rocks which concealed the road to Vale. They were the oaks at the spot called the Basses Maisons. It was there that Déruchette once wrote with her finger the name of Gilliatt in the snow. Many a day had passed since that snow had melted away.

Then he pursued his way.

The day was beautiful—more beautiful than any of those that had yet been seen that year. It was one of those Spring days when May suddenly pours forth all its beauty, and when Nature seems to have no thought but to rejoice and be happy. Amid the many murmurs from forest and village, from the sea and the air, a sound of cooing could be distinguished. The first butterflies of the year were resting on the early roses. Everything in nature seemed new—the grass, the mosses, the leaves, the perfumes, the rays of light. The sun shone as if it had never shone before. The pebbles seemed bathed in coolness. Birds but lately fledged sang out their deep notes from the trees, or fluttered among the boughs in their attempts to use their new-found wings. There was a chattering all together of goldfinches, pewits, tomtits, woodpeckers, bullfinches, and thrushes. The blossoms of lilacs, May lilies, daphnes, and melilots mingled their various hues in the thickets. A beautiful kind of waterweed peculiar to Guernsey covered the pools with an emerald green; and the kingfishers and the water-wagtails, which make such graceful little nests, came down there to bathe their wings. Through every opening in the branches appeared the deep blue sky. A few lazy clouds followed each other in the azure depths. The ear seemed to catch the sound of kisses sent from invisible lips. Every old wall had its tufts of wallflowers. The plum-trees and laburnums were in blossom; their white and yellow masses gleamed through the interlacing boughs. The Spring showered all her gold and silver on the woods. The new shoots and leaves were green and fresh. Calls of welcome were in the air; the approaching Summer opened her hospitable doors for birds coming from afar. It was the time of the arrival of the swallows. The clusters of furze-bushes bordered the steep sides of hollow roads in anticipation of the clusters of the hawthorn. The pretty and the beautiful reigned side by side; the magnificent and the graceful, the great and the little, had each their place. No note in the great concert of nature was lost. Green microscopic beauties took their place in the vast universal plan in which all seemed distinguishable as in limpid water. Everywhere a divine fullness, a mysterious sense of expansion, suggested the unseen effort of the sap in movement. Glittering things glittered more than ever; loving natures became more tender. There was a hymn in the flowers, and a radiance in the sounds of the air. The wide-diffused harmony of nature burst forth on every side. All things which felt the dawn of life invited others to put forth shoots. A movement coming from below, and also from above, stirred vaguely all hearts susceptible to the scattered and subterranean influence of germination. The flower shadowed forth the fruit; young maidens dreamed of love. It was Nature's universal bridal. It was fine, bright and warm; through the hedges in the meadows children were seen laughing and playing at their games. The fruit trees filled the orchards with their heaps of white and pink blossoms. In the fields were primroses, cowslips, milfoil, daffodils, daisies, speedwell, jacinths and violets. Blue borage and yellow irises swarmed with those beautiful little pink stars which flower always in groups, and are hence called "companions." Creatures with golden scales glided between the stones. The flowering houseleek covered the thatched roofs with purple patches. Women were plaiting hives in the open air, and the bees were abroad, mingling their humming with the murmurs from the sea.

When Gilliatt arrived at St. Sampson, the water had not yet risen at the further end of the harbor, and he was able to cross it dry-footed unperceived, behind the hulks of vessels fixed for repair. A number of flat stones were placed there at regular distances, to make a causeway.

He was not observed. The crowd was at the other end of the port, near the narrow entrance, by the Bravées. There his name was in every mouth. They were speaking about him so much that none paid attention to him. He passed, sheltered in some degree by the very commotion that he had caused.

He saw from afar the sloop in the place where he had moored it, with the funnel standing between its four chains; observed a movement of carpenters at their work, and confused outlines of figures passing to and fro; and he could distinguish the loud and cheery voice of Mess Lethierry giving orders.

He threaded the narrow alleys behind the Bravées. There was no one there beside him. All curiosity was concentrated on the front of the house. He chose the footpath alongside the low wall of the garden, but stopped at the angle where the wild mallow grew. He saw once more the stone where he used to pass his time; saw once more the wooden garden-seat where Déruchette was accustomed to sit, and glanced again at the pathway of the alley where he had seen the embrace of two shadows which had vanished.

He soon went on his way, climbed the hill of Vale Castle, descended again, and directed his steps towards the Bû de la Rue.

The Houmet-Paradis was a solitude.

His house was in the same state in which he had left it in the morning, after dressing himself to go to St. Peter's Port.

A window was open, through which his bagpipe might have been seen hanging to a nail upon the wall.

Upon the table was the little "Bible" given to him in token of gratitude by the stranger whom he now knew as Caudray.

The key was in the door. He approached, placed his hand upon it, turned it twice in the lock, put the key in his pocket, and departed.

He walked not in the direction of the town, but toward the sea.

He traversed his garden diagonally, taking the shortest way without regard to the beds, but taking care not to tread upon the plants, which he had placed there, because they were favorites with Déruchette.

He crossed the parapet wall, and let himself down upon the rocks.

Going straight on, he began to follow the long ridge of rocks which connected the Bû de la Rue, with the great natural obelisk of granite rising erect out of the sea, which was known as the Beast's Horn. This was the place of the Gild-Holm-'Ur seat.

He strode on from block to block like a giant among mountains. To make long strides upon a row of breakers is like walking upon the ridge of a roof.

A fisherwoman with dredge-nets, who had been walking naked-footed among the pools of sea-water at some distance, and had just regained the shore, called to him, "Take care; the tide is coming." But he held on his way.

Having arrived at the great rock of the point, the Horn, which rises like a pinnacle from the sea, he stopped. It was the extremity of the promontory.

He looked around.

Out at sea a few sailing boats at anchor were fishing. Now and then rivulets of silver glittered among them in the sun; it was the water running from the nets. The *Cashmere* was not yet off St. Sampson. She had set her maintop-sail, and was between Herm and Jethou.

Gilliatt rounded the rock, and came under the Gild-Holm-'Ur, at the foot of that kind of abrupt stairs where, less than three months before, he had assisted Caudray to come down. He ascended.

The greater number of the steps were already under water. Two or three only were still dry, by which he climbed.

The steps led up to the Gild-Holm-'Ur seat. He reached the niche, contemplated it for a moment, pressed his hand upon his eyes, and let it glide gently from one eyelid to the other—a gesture by which he seemed to obliterate the memory of the past—then sat down in the hollow, with the perpendicular wall behind him, and the ocean at his feet.

The *Cashmere* at that moment was passing the great round half-submerged tower, defended by one sergeant and a cannon, which marks the half way in the roads between Herm and St. Peter's Port.

A few flowers stirred among the crevices in the rock about Gilliatt's head. The sea was blue as far as eye could reach. The wind came from the east; there was a little surf in the direction of the island of Sarf, of which only the western side is visible from Guernsey. In the distance appeared the coast of France like a mist, with the long yellow strips of sand about Carteret. Now and then a white butterfly fluttered by. The butterflies frequently fly out to sea.

The breeze was very slight. The blue expanse, both above and below, was tranquil. Not a ripple agitated those species of serpents, of an azure more or less dark, which indicate on the surface of the sea the lines of sunken rocks.

The *Cashmere*, little moved by the wind, had set her topsail and studding-sails to catch the breeze. All her canvas was spread, but the wind being a side one, her studding-sails only compelled her to hug the Guernsey coast more closely. She had passed the beacon of St. Sampson, and was off the hill of Vale Castle. The moment was approaching when she would double the point of the Bû de la Rue.

Gilliatt watched her approach.

The air and sea were still. The tide rose not by waves, but by an imperceptible swell. The level of the water crept upward without a palpitation. The subdued murmur from the open sea was soft as the breathing of a child.

In the direction of the harbor of St. Sampson faint echoes could be heard of carpenters' hammers. The carpenters were probably the workmen constructing the tackle, gear and apparatus for removing the engine from the sloop. The sounds, however, scarcely reached Gilliatt by reason of the mass of granite at his back.

The *Cashmere* approached with the slowness of a phantom.

Gilliatt watched it still.

Suddenly a splash and a sensation of cold caused him to look down. The sea touched his feet.

He lowered his eyes, then raised them again.

The *Cashmere* was quite near.

The rock in which the rains had hollowed out the Gild-Holm-'Ur seat was so completely vertical, and there was so much water at its base, that in calm weather vessels were able to pass without danger within a few cables' lengths.

The *Cashmere* was abreast of the rock. It rose straight upward as if it had grown out of the water. It was like the lengthening out of a shadow. The rigging showed black against the heavens and in the magnificent expanse of the sea. The long sails, passing for a moment over the sun, became lighted up with a singular glory and transparence. The water murmured indistinctly, but no other noise marked the majestic gliding of that outline. The deck was as visible as if he had stood upon it.

The steersman was at the helm; a cabin-boy was climbing the shrouds; a few passengers leaning on the bulwarks were contemplating the beauty of the scene. The Captain was smoking; but nothing of all this was seen by Gilliatt.

There was a spot on the deck on which the broad sunlight fell. It was on this corner that his eyes were fixed. In this sunlight stood Déruchette and Caudray. They were sitting together side by side, like two birds, warming themselves in the noonday sun, upon one of those covered seats with a little awning which well-ordered packet-boats provided for passengers, and upon which was this inscription, when it happened to be an English vessel, "For ladies only." Déruchette's head was leaning upon Caudray's shoulder; his arm was around her waist; they held each other's hands with their fingers interwoven. A celestial light was discernible in those two faces formed by innocence. Their chaste embrace was expressive of their earthly union and their purity of soul. The seat was a sort of alcove, almost a nest; it was at the same time a glory round them—the tender aureola of love passing into a cloud.

The silence was like the calm of heaven.

Caudray's gaze was fixed in contemplation. Déruchette's lips moved; and, amidst that perfect silence, as the wind carried the vessel near shore, and it glided within a few fathoms of the Gild-Holm-'Ur seat, Gilliatt heard the tender and musical voice of Déruchette exclaiming,

"Look yonder. It seems as if there were a man upon the rock."

The vessel passed.

Leaving the promontory of the Bû de la Rue behind, the *Cashmere* glided on upon the waters. In less than a quarter of an hour, her masts and sails formed only a white obelisk, gradually decreasing against the horizon. Gilliatt felt that the water had reached his knees.

He contemplated the vessel speeding on her way.

The breeze freshened out at sea. He could see the *Cashmere* run out her lower studding-sails and her staysails to take advantage of the rising wind. She was already clear of the waters of Guernsey. Gilliatt followed her with his eyes.

The waves had reached his waist.

The tide was rising; time was passing away.

The sea-mews and cormorants flew about him restlessly, as if anxious to warn him of his danger. It seemed as if some of his old companions of the Douvres rocks had recognized him.

The wind from the sea was scarcely felt in the roads, but the form of the *Cashmere* was rapidly growing less. The sloop, according to all appearance, was sailing fast. It was already nearly off the Casquets.

There was no foam around the Gild-Holm-'Ur; no wave beat against its granite sides. The water rose peacefully. It was nearly level with Gilliatt's shoulders.

Another hour had passed.

The *Cashmere* was beyond the waters of Aurigny. The Ortach rock concealed it for a moment; it passed behind it, and came forth again as from an eclipse. The sloop was veering to the north upon the open sea. It was now only a point glittering in the sun.

The birds were hovering about Gilliatt, uttering short cries. Only his head was now visible. The tide was nearly at the full. Evening was approaching. Behind him, in the roads, a few fishing-boats were making for the harbor.

Gilliatt's eyes continued fixed upon the vessel in the horizon. Their expression resembled nothing earthly. A strange lustre shone in their calm and tragic depths. There was in them the peace of vanished hopes, the calm but sorrowful acceptance of an end far different from his dreams. By degrees the dusk of heaven began to darken in them, though gazing still upon the point in space. At the same moment the wide waters round the Gild-Holm-'Ur and the vast gathering twilight closed upon them.

The *Cashmere*, now scarcely perceptible, had become a mere spot in the thin haze.

Gradually the spot, which was but a shape, grew paler.

Then it dwindled, and finally disappeared.

At the moment when the vessel vanished on the line of the horizon, the head of Gilliatt disappeared. Nothing was visible now but the sea.

Helen Jewett's Ghost.

New-York Correspondence of Louisville Democrat.

The lower part of this City may be said to be regularly rebuilt in every twenty years. There are but few buildings in the first, second and third wards to-day that are older than that. Time was when the most elegant of our private residences were in the vicinity of the Battery and Bowling Green, and the time is within the memory, too, of young gentlemen whose beards are not yet grown. The Fifth-avenue, Madison-square, and the Central Park were then unknown, while the utmost verge of up-town was bounded by Fourteenth-street, between which and Bleecker-street, some half-dozen squares further down, WILLIS located his famous upper ten thousand. The same law of progress and of change is still at work. Streets that heretofore have been composed of dwellings, are undergoing transformation into stores and warehouses, under the ever-pressing exigencies of trade and commerce. Church and Thomas streets, most notably, just now are undergoing this process. Morally, the change there is for the better, those two streets for many years past having been composed almost entirely of houses of bad repute. It was No. 42 Thomas-street that was the scene of the memorable HELEN JEWETT murder, and at No. 120 Church-street where lived and died the ill-fated Miss MISSOURI MILLER, whose name was associated, not creditably, with the Bowery Theatre. Passing along Thomas-street to-day, curiosity led me into the house where the first mantioned tragedy was perpetrated. A policeman accompanied me. The house was one of the finest in all that part of the town where the murder was committed. Now, it is a squalid tenement, swarming with thieves and burglars, and disreputable characters, black and white, male and female. But nobody occupies the fatal chamber. Lodging room is so scarce that the miserable wretches who crowd in and around the place are often obliged to sleep in the passage-ways; "but Lor bless yes, honey," said an old negress, who seemed to be the internal deity of the place, "you can't get any o' de boys or de gals to snooze it dat 'ere 'partment. Dey 'ud rather sleep out doors, cold as it is, dey up."

"How's that, Nancy?" said my guardian angel, the policeman.

"How's dat! jes' you sleep in there one nite, and see for yes'self. Gorranite, chile, ye'll never come out wid de har on ye's hed."

"Pickpockets and burglars, eh, Nan?"

"No, sah! no sich thing. HELEN JEWET's ghost is in dat room. It has been in dat room dese menny yees. I'se seed it often, and de oder folks has seed it too. It makes such a rumpus that folks can never stay in the de chamber, no sah. De poor murdered woman often walks 'bout dere wid de big gash dat RICHARD P. ROBINSON made in her skull wid de ax. She moans, and moans awful, though it's more'n twenty-five years since the murder happened."

"But, Nan, don't such sights scare the other lodgers?"

"Sometimes dey does, Sir, and sometimes dey doesn't. Most times dey doesn't. Folks dat live here am not the kind to be skeered of anything much. Most of 'em are murderers demselves."

As it was growing dark, there was nothing in this assurance to impress one with the agreeableness of a further stay on the premises, and so after a look into the Chambers of Death, without getting a glimpse of the ghost, we descended the rickety stairs, and were glad to get out from among the scowling faces, which peered out from every nook and cranny, into purer atmosphere beyond.

FROM THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN JOURNEYINGS AND JOTTINGS.

Southern View of the Proclamation—Excessive Adulation of the President—Description of Carolina Clay-Eaters—Their Habits and Idiosyncrasies—The City of Charlotte, N. C.—The Gold Region, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Saturday morning, April 7, 1866.

The chief and almost sole topic of conversation in the South at present is the President's Proclamation, which very naturally gives unqualified satisfaction to the people in this section. Though they had ardently longed for some such measure, they had not dared to expect it at so early a day; and their rejoicings are proportioned to the agreeableness of their disappointment. They evidently believe that pleasure, when it comes unlooked-for, is thrice welcome.

The Southerners, especially those who have been most disaffected, declare the issue of the Proclamation at this time the best possible thing that could have been done for the country at large; that the course of the radicals was daily alienating the feelings of the people in this section from the Government, and would soon have ended in practical anarchy. They are impatient for the removal of the Union soldiers, the suppression of military tribunals, the restoration of the *Habeas Corpus*, and the admission to Congress of the Southern Representatives.

Those who feel and talk thus were, a little over a year ago, the most bitter and uncompromising rebels. But we would judge from their present tone and bearing that they had forfeited no right, and that the nation was bound to regard them as the conservators of the public interest and public peace. They, no doubt, believe the new condition of affairs will produce good feeling and harmony of sentiment and action between the late warring political sections; and I hope they may be right in their opinions.

ANDREW JOHNSON is extolled to the stars as the new Father of the Republic and the second savior of the nation. The leaders here who for years have exhausted billingsgate in his abuse, have few terms of commendation too high for the enunciation of his praise. I actually heard a prominent politician declare yesterday that ANDREW JOHNSON was a wiser and a better man than even JEFFERSON DAVIS. Rather a doubtful compliment, I thought, but unquestionably well intended; and from the speaker's standpoint possessed of a different significance than we should give it in the North.

Nothing, say the politicians, could do so much toward reconstruction as the proclamation. There were, according to those authorities, hundreds of influential families in the Cotton States and elsewhere who would have expatriated themselves if the Northern forces had been permitted to remain in this region, and the late insurgents had been denied admission to Congress. They predict every conceivable good and prosperity from the measure, and are more bitter than ever against the radicals.

My own opinion of the effect of the proclamation, based upon what I have seen in these States during the present year, is very decided. But this is hardly the place in the *Times* for its expression; and I reserve it, therefore, for another and more fitting occasion.

During my present journeyings I have encountered a number of the notorious clay-eaters of this State, and have felt interested enough in their peculiar diet to talk to them, and make inquiries respecting their mode of life.

They generally reside in Hertford and Chowan counties, and there are many in South-Carolina and Georgia. They are the lowest representatives of the United States I have seen—little more than mere animals—totally uneducated, and have not generally been ten miles from the spot where they were born. They live for the most part in wretched cabins, tilling a few feet of wretched soil, and sometimes in caves or pits in the ground; have no ideas beyond the immediate present, and are in everything the grossest materialists.

They talk a strange kind of gibberish, which is half the time so unintelligible that it must be conjectured by the context and by gestures. Their complexion is a dirty yellow, quite the hue of the clay they eat; their persons are very thin and lank generelly, and their habits of the most filthy and repulsive character. Some of them, however, are troubled with dropsy, and die of the disease, supposed to be superinduced by their tellural pabulum. For the most part, however, they are long-lived and rarely ill, realizing the old notion that dirt is extremely healthy.

They are particularly fecund, and usually have from ten to twelve children, all nearly the same size—white-haired, white-eyed, unkempt, unwashed, and shudderingly unconventional. They seem not to have any theological notions, though they have acquired the art of swearing with a proficiency almost equal to that prevailing in cultivated society. Three of them never heard of the Bible, and another, a boy, declared "there were seven Gods, and that his 'grandpap' was two of 'em," which may be as rational as much of the theology of the present day, and certainly is as unintelligible.

The clay they eat, and for which they have a particular fondness, is of yellowish hue and sweetish taste, abounding in the vicinity, and serving, with corn-bread and a little bacon, for all their requirements. I have seen them eat it with gusto, as if it was a piece of meat or a boiled potato. Sometimes, it is said, they have nothing else for days, and contrive to subsist in a manner that they no doubt consider very comfortable.

Strange, undeveloped, repulsive creatures they.

Do they and the Platos and the Dantes and the Shelleys of the race represent the same species? DARWIN's development theory might well apply to them. First, a Digger Indian; then a clay-eater; then a shoulder-hitter; then a Ward politician; and so on, up to the philosophers and poets.

Charlotte is one of the old towns in the State, and at present has a population of about four thousand, or four thousand five hundred. It was quite an important point during the war, and the depot of the stores and munitions of North Carolina, in consequence of its location, rendering it little liable to raids.

More business is transacted here than in almost any town I have visited in the State away from the seaboard. At present trade is rather spiritless, and the ever-recurring complaint of a lack of money is, of course, put forward. But next Winter, it is believed, Charlotte will be quite active. Many of the stores and dwellings are substantial and comfortable-looking, and a spirit of enterprise and improvement is observable that is not at all general in either of the Carolinas. Two or three small dailies are published here, and one of them assumes to be loyal, but can hardly be said to be alarmingly so.

This is the centre of the gold region of the State, which even more than most regions of the kind is a grand illusion. Unquestionably there is gold in the vicinity, but it has always cost quite as much, and generally more, to get it out of the earth than it was worth. Attempts have been making for the last fifty years to realize fortunes by mining, but company after company, with large capital, has either failed or abandoned the undertaking.

The precious metal is found in quartz, and the machinery required to break the quartz is more expensive than the yield of the gold is profitable. The people round about talk of the great speculations that might be made in mining, but those who are wise, and willing to learn by the experience of others, will keep out of any such unremunerative adventures.

The old National Mint still stands here, and was formerly used as Gen. RUGER's headquarters. I have heard that it is soon to be employed again for its original purpose, but I question if the report be true. There never was any good reason for a mint here; and it would never have been built but for the once potent reason, that the South wanted it—a reason that seems destined at present to regain not a little of its shorn strength.

Return to the North-Carolina Capital—Probable Termination of the Gee Trial—The Cotton Crop—Number of Bales in the Country—Next Season's Yield—The Future Product.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday Night, April 8, 1866.

Once more, after weeks of weary wanderings, and wearier waiting in the late insurgent districts, am I back in this dull and dreary capital. And on Sunday, too. An excellent day in itself, suggestive of rest and peace and pleasantness; but not at all heightened in its tranquilizing effects when it finds you in a Southern village, dignified by the name of city, beneath a leaden sky, a raw atmosphere, and a sobbing, saddening rain.

Sabbath in the country may have its attractions; may be seen at a sentimental angle; may admit of poetic coloring. I have wasted time and rhetoric in that way myself ere now from sheer self-defence. But not in a country like this, when nature has put on mourning, and the reverse of Antisthenes' dictum, that a philosopher is never less alone than when alone, is altogether true.

There has been hardly a ripple in the dead calm of Raleigh for three weeks past, I am informed, unless it were the Gee trial, which, since the President's proclamation, will no doubt be discontinued, as all Military Commissions have been thereby declared at an end.

The Court sits again to-morrow morning, and may proceed with the evidence, as it is understood Gen. RUGER, Commandant of this Department, will refuse to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* already sued out by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that he does not feel justified in regarding it under existing circumstances. Whether he does or not, there is little question that the Commission has practically terminated, and that the accused, if tried at all, must be turned over to the civil authorities, which is, of course, equivalent to an acquittal.

A motion will be made in the morning for the release of the prisoner from the jurisdiction of the Court, and if the members of the Commission do not grant the release, recourse will be had to the *habeas corpus*.

The defence will not open their testimony for the accused unless compelled to do so, because they declare any further proceedings in the case not only needless but illegal. They express the regret that they are prevented from producing their evidence in behalf of GEE, as they say they could acquit him completely of all the charges brought against him.

For the reputation of the ex-rebel Major, it would be well if they could do so, for the people of the North will find it very difficult to disassociate him from the undenied and undeniable horrors of the Salisbury Prison.

The monotony of Raleigh has been brutally relieved during the past week by a number of cases of flogging, ordered by the civil courts as a punishment for stealing.

Two white and nine colored men, I believe, have been subjected to that most shameful and degrading penalty in one of the most public places in town, where the neighbors and the people passing could not help hearing the blows and the agonizing cries of the victims.

Most unfortunately for this and many other Southern States, the State laws authorize whipping in such instances, rendering it discretionary, however, with the people to substitute fine or imprisonment. Southern communities have a particular attachment to the lash, and it is generally employed as a succedaneum for the more humane and less revolting penalties. In South Carolina and Florida where negroes have been ordered to be whipped, the Commanders of the Department have interfered, and the civil authorities have yielded gracefully. Here, I learn, Gen. RUGER declined to move in the matter, because the laws of North Carolina tolerated whipping, which is bestowed alike on the dishonest African and the offending Caucasian. I am very sorry he so considered it. The use of the lash is as degrading to him who applies it as to him who receives it, and should be abolished at once and forever. As a hateful companion for hideous Slavery, it was eminently fit, and to be expected. But the one gone, never, thank Heaven, to be revived, its fellow barbarisms should follow it, of a logical necessity.

During my present occupation of the South, I have frequently inquired in the regions through which I have passed about the cotton crop and its prospects, of persons who were likely to know.

From the character of my information, I believe about one million and a half to two millions of bales will be made this season, though the probability is that the crop will be much nearer the former than the latter amount. The colored women and children who, while slaves, did so large a proportion of the labor, are now unwilling to serve as field hands; and this fact will go far toward reducing the yield until white persons are employed in the cultivation of the great staple. The largest crop ever raised was in 1860, reaching some four and a half millions of bales—a great part of which could not be disposed of owing to the breaking out of the war and the blockading of the hostile ports early in the Spring of 1861. No doubt large quantities of cotton were destroyed by the enemy to prevent its falling into our hands. Yet more was hidden away and saved than is generally supposed, and those who ought to be the best authorities declare there are now at least one million and a half of bales of the old crop in the country. That, with the new crop, would make three millions of bales next season—more than an average crop. In the future, when the South has recovered from the effects of her desperate struggle, and white labor and Northern machinery are applied to the raising of cotton, there is little doubt that the crop will be far greater than it has ever been before. I expect to see as early as 1870 a yield of six millions of bales in the Cotton States of the South, and subsequently even an increase upon that enormous amount. No one holds now to the exploded idea that Cotton is King; but that it will be a royal exchequer to the Republic all must believe. A vast deal has been said during the past five years about the origin of the rebellion, and Slavery, the difference in race, the loss of political power in the South, and other causes have been assigned. Unquestionably those agencies had marked influence; but I have always thought the cotton gin most potent in producing the war by augmenting the value of cotton culture, and inspiring the egregious fallacy on which the Southern States staked and wrecked all their hopes.

This no doubt will be the last of my "jottings or journeyings" in this section; and I must confess I hail my emancipation from the reconstructed with a feeling of almost childish satisfaction.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

General Conference of the M. E. Church South—Its Organization.

FIRST DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

Perhaps no religious gathering since the surrender of the rebel army has been regarded with such interest as the present convocation of the M. E. Church South.

At 9 o'clock Bishop ANDREWS, the senior Bishop in attendance, entered the pulpit of the Carondelet-street Church, and opened the exercises by reading the 12th chapter of Hebrews. After the congregation had sung the opening hymn, prayer was offered by Bishop EARLY, of Virginia. Bishop ANDREWS then came forward and addressed the assembly in an earnest and affectionate manner. He spoke feelingly of the difficulties and misfortunes through which the Church had passed, and of the embarrassments of the present. He dwelt at some length upon the duties which the changed condition of society imposed upon the body. He charged the ministry to avoid all political discussions, averring that they would have enough to do to preach Christ and him crucified. The Secretary then called the names of delegates by Conferences, and there were about a hundred present, a large number being absent. Rev. T. O. SUMMERS, D. D., was elected Secretary. The hours of meeting and adjourning were fixed at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. The rules of order of last session were adopted. A committee consisting of Rev. Drs. KEENER, MYERS and MCFERRIN, were appointed to procure the services of a competent reporter to report the proceedings of the Conference, and to provide for their publication.

The regular Standing Committees were called, and Dr. WIGHTMAN, of Mobile Conference, proposed an additional committee, to be styled the Commitiee upon the Interests of the Colored Membership of the Church. Considerable discussion arose, and the importance of such a committee urged by the more prominent members of the body, after which the Committee was agreed to.

Dr. DEEMS, of New-York, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to set forth in an address to the world, couched in the most Christian spirit and forcible language, the position of the M. E. Church South in reference to the relations between them and the other catholic denominations in the country. After considerable discussion, the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

Dr. E. H. MYERS, of Georgia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to whom should be submitted all petitions, memorials and papers referring to changes of church law, and to be styled the Committee on Organic Law.

This resolution produced a considerable sensation among the members. For the past few years there has been an increasing desire to make some radical changes in church polity. A few of the "old landmark men" have persistently opposed all innovations. Hence, at the mention of such a question at so early a period of the session, these defenders of the faith and usages of the Fathers become excited, and from the spirit manifested, it would seem that changes will be made only by a very close vote. The prominent changes proposed are, "The extension of the pastorate, the abolishing of the office of Presiding Elder, the increase of the Episcopacy, allowing a Bishop for every Conference, abolishing the system of probation, and modifying the obligations of class meetings. After a lively discussion, Dr. MYERS withdrew his resolution for the present, giving notice that at a future day he would again present it. M. E. Church, North, was not named during the whole day. There seems to be a disposition upon the part of members to ignore the controversy between these two parties of the great Methodist family.

Dr. HAMILTON, of Mobile, in an eloquent and earnest appeal to the assembly suggested that they ignore politics altogether, confining their deliberations to ecclesiastical matters exclusively. It seems to meet with a hearty "amen" from all quarters.

This venerable minister and senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, South, is detained at home by ill health. He has been in the active ministry for about sixty-five years. Dr. MCFERRIN, of Nashville, Tenn., presented to the Conference a message from this aged patriarch. It was listened to with profound respect and silence, and resolutions expressing gratitude and thanksgiving were passed. From this communication I learn that Bishop SOULE is in favor of increasing the Episcopacy of his church, but not to the extent of furnishing a Bishop for every Conference. Doubtful as to the propriety of extending the pastorate, and regards legislations in reference to class meetings entirely unnecessary. He desires the name of the Church to be changed, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Wesleyan Episcopal Methodist Church, in contradistinction to the M. E. Church of the United States.

There are but three out of the five Bishops present, as yet. They are Bishops ANDREW, EARLY and KAVANAGH. Bishop GEO. F. PIERCE is expected on to-morrow. All of these men are men of years and experience. They are greatly venerated by the ministry and laity of this denomination. The members are principally old men; and the Church has done well in choosing safe counsellors at this critical juncture of its history. They come to their labor with many misgivings, but with a firm faith that the Great Head of the Church will yet smile upon their labors.

SECOND DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 5, 1866.

But little business was transacted in the regular order to-day. Most of the session was taken up in organizing the Standing Committees, and receiving the credentials of delegates arriving.

This is the name of a Church organization recently formed in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, having announced as their object "the preaching of Jesus Christ and the resurrection." The State Council of each, being independent of the other, form distinct Societies. The State Council of Illinois, in September last, elected Rev. JACOB DEITZLER as a messenger to visit the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. To-day Mr. DEITZLER presented his credentials, and was introduced to the Conference. A resolution recognizing him as a fraternal messenger from the Christian Union of Illinois was passed. Mr. DEITZLER then presented some resolutions passed by the Church which he represents, asking if there could be a union formed between the Christian Union of Illinois and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was stated that this body of religionists have about sixty ministers in active labor, with four General Superintendents, and a membership of about four thousand, with every prospect of greatly increasing. A Committee was appointed, to whom the resolution and papers presented by Rev. Mr. DEITZLER were submitted, styled the "Committee on Correspondence," with Rev. Dr. LYNN, of Louisville, Ky., as Chairman.

This is a matter of some significance, as it is the beginning of the invasion of the Northern States by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which hitherto has been confined to slave territory. That peculiar feature of the denomination having passed away, they have determined to go forth wherever the way may be opened and occupy the country. The recent secession of the Baltimore Conference from the Church North and its adhesion to the Church South, gives greater importance to the movement of the Christian Union. It gives them a foothold which it will be hard to wrest from them. Liberal and generous means will be provided by this General Conference for the sustaining of those churches, which have so recently come over to them.

Dr. E. W. SEHON, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, submitted his report. The prostrate condition of this branch of labor was vividly portrayed. At the commencement of the late rebellion this denomination had 257 domestic missions with 210 ministers, and a membership of 43,376. Also 248 colored missions, supplied by 207 ministers, and a membership of 76,264. Also 25 Indian missions, with 30 native preachers and eight manual labor schools, with 465 students; also a large German mission, numbering in membership 1,178, and a flourishing mission in China. The effects of the war has paralyzed and scattered all these institutions, and to-day they are but wrecks. The Secretary, however, took a hopeful view of the future, and recommended earnest effort upon the part of the Conference to resuscitate and rebuild their waste places. He had the assurance of the Government Agent of Indian Affairs at Washington, that the Government would aid the church in regaining and carrying out the plan of missionary effort proposed among the Indians.

A memorial was presented by Rev. B. B. ROSS, from the congregation of Tuskegee, Ala., praying the General Conference to make sundry changes in the economy of the Church, all of which they deemed of vital importance. These changes were enumerated in the report of yesterday, with the additional one of submitting to each congregation the right to decide upon the question of family sittings, renting of pews and purchase of organs. It had the effect of a firebrand in a hogshead of tow. The "old landmark men" beheld revolution with its frightful consequences, and they came up manfully to the rescue. While the "modern improvement men," regarding Methodism as did its great original founder, Mr. WESLEY, "a child of destiny," sought to allay the fears of the opposing party. In disposing of the memorial, Dr. MYERS' resolution providing a special committee came up, with a change of name, now styled "Committee on Changes of Economy." A very exciting discussion ensued, in which Dr. COBB, editor of the Wachita *Christian Advocate*, and Dr. EDWARDS, editor of the *Episcopal Methodist*, of Richmond, Va., indulged in personalities, insomuch that there were some dozen or more members upon the floor at once, endeavoring to get a hearing.

The matter was settled by the parties shaking hands and good feeling promised in future. G. C.

THIRD DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 6, 1866.

Religious services by Dr. W. A. SMITH, of Virginia, and Bishop PAINE, of Miss., presiding. After the regular preliminary proceedings, Bishop EARLY introduced the Baltimore delegation.

The reception of this delegation was the most interesting and imposing scene of the session. This is their first appearance in the legislative body of the Church South, they hitherto have adhered to the Methodist Episcopal Church, (North.) They bring with them 104 ministers and 12,000 members, which is quite an accession to the Southern Church. As their names were called each delegate rose to his feet, and when the roll was finished they were presented in a body to the General Conference.

Rev. Dr. DOGGET, of Virginia—I move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Conference of the M. E. Church South in Conference assembled, That we approve of the action of Bishop EARLY in admitting the Baltimore Annual Conference into the M. E. Church South, and that we cordially receive and recognize the Delegates elect from that Conference as members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session in the City of New-Orleans.

I suppose no question will be raised as to the validity of this action, and, therefore, nothing is required in vindication of it at this stage of our session. I was present on the occasion, acting in the capacity of a fraternal messenger from the Virginia Conference to that Conference.

I never witnessed a scene that made a greater impression on my mind than the solemn, deliberate action of that body in their unanimous vote to adhere to the M. E. Church South. I observed the most deliberate action in all their measures. They had calculated the whole step, they took into consideration all the sacrifices and dangers which might have appalled men under ordinary circumstances. They met the emergency fairly and squarely, and I personally hail them as an important acquisition to our membership. It is a Conference of great weight, great integrity and great piety, as I honestly believe. As I have acted in the capacity to which I have referred, I feel it a duty to offer the resolution which I have taken the liberty to present for the deliberation of this General Conference, and I hope it will be unanimously adopted.

Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Baltimore Conference—The action to which Rev. Dr. DOGGET has referred was taken with great unimity. There was not a dissenting voice in the Conference, and yet, perhaps, we are not entitled to all the credit that he attaches to that action. There is something resembling a necessity resting upon us. We could not have done otherwise without falsifying our pledges. As far back as 1845, we had given solemn pledges to our people that we would not allow questions to be agitated in our midst that would disturb the tranquillity of the Church within our bounds; that if such questions should be agitated, and such action attempted on the part of the Church with which we were then in connection, or that General Conference, we would sever our connection with it. Such action was taken in May, 1860. As men of veracity and as men of honor, we were bound to adhere to our pledges given in 1845, and repeated time and again afterward. There was a necessity of our action. Why any man or class of men who were associated with us in giving those pledges should afterward trample them under foot and take a different course, I never could comprehend, and cannot to this day. When the question came up then, after due deliberation, I was glad then and am glad now to assert that there was not a dissenting voice. [Applause.] It was taken with perfect unanimity, and the brethren with the greatest cordiality imaginable transferred their relationship to the M. E. Church South, with a firm conviction that at this time that Church embodies more true primitive Methodism, as well as more vital and real Christianity, than any other of the Wesleyan bodies on this continent. We are rejoiced to be in your midst. We have traveled far and labored much to get here; but we feel compensated already, by being permitted to associate with you this morning, and on receiving these hearty and cordial greetings. [Applause.]

Dr. DEEMS, editor of the New-York *Watchman*, begged leave to second the resolution offered by Dr. DOGGET, and said:

"Mr. President, the Southern Methodist Church has during the last five years been subjected to such a strain as never before tried the strength of the cables that hold her to her moorings. No church in America has passed through such an ordeal, and no church in America stands to-day more firmly on the foundation of our most holy faith. Much has occurred of late to deepen my love for the church of my choice.

After all this storm of war our supreme legislative body meets under most encouraging circumstances, there is no disintegration and no sign of precariousness. Our Bishops are in their places, with the exception of the Senior Bishop, from whom we have messages of faith and love. The Presidents of several of our universities and colleges, vigorously reorganized, are present, and the editors of our church papers already resumed. And now, see what God has wrought! Here is a whole conference come to us; men representing a body of ministers and members who have suffered for Christ, and do suffer.

Born in the bounds of that Conference, held in my childhood in the laps of some of these venerable ministers, and by the father of one of them started in my collegiate career, it gladdens my heart to welcome these highly respectable delegates. And now let us love one another and let all feuds and differences die, and let us feel that our love is increased by having an increase in the number of loving brethren."

It will be remembered that the publishing house of the M. E. Church South was located in Nashville, Tenn. The agent, Dr. J. B. MCFERRIN, presented his report of its operations for the last eight years. When he took charge eight years ago, the assets were $459,731 96. Everything progressed rapidly and prosperously until the breaking out of the war. The liabilities were greatly reduced, and a brilliant future was anticipated. When the Federal Army entered Nashville, the agent left the city and went South, and remained in the Confederate lines. The publishing house was placed into the hands of Rev. R. ABBEY, who continued to look after its interests during the war. An attempt was made to confiscate it, but the trial was put off from time to time, until last October the suit was dismissed by the Government, the Church paying costs. During the existence of the rebellion it was in the hands of the military, and sustained great loss from rough usage. Its present financial condition is not stated in figures, but is regarded as insolvent, and it is supposed the system will be abolished, and have their books published by contract altogether.

FOURTH DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

Bishop ANDREW in the chair. The unfinished business was taken up, and the resolution of Dr. MYERS was passed by a very close vote—66 ayes to 60 nays. This may be regarded as a test vote in reference to the changes proposed in church econmoy. A large number of memorials and petitions, referring to changes, were read, and referred to this committee. It will be a very close question, as the diversity of opinion is so great.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of Mississippi, through their Secretary, E. J. TAYLOR, a communication, in which they propose, if the Methodist Episcopal Church South would introduce lay representation into their annual and general conferences, a union between the bodies could be speedily effected.

A petition was presented by Bishop KAVANAGH from the trustees of the colored congregation of Lexington, Ky., praying for protection in the possession of their church property. It seems that in 1837 the members built a church out of their own means, and have been in peaceable possession of said property ever since. They were under the superintendence of the M. E. Church South. But in 1865, they thought it best for their interest, both spiritually and temporally, to withdraw from that connection and unite with the African M. E. Church of the United States. Since then it has been stated that they will lose their church property. They ask protection.

This Conference, like Congress, seems to be exercised very materially upon the interests of the negro. All legislation upon the subject, however, was forestalled to-day, by a request from Louisville, until a communication, which is on its way to this city from Bishop Campbell, one of the Bishops of the African M. E. Church.

A telegraph dispatch was received from this body, through their Secretary, requesting it to join in prayer for the restoration of good feeling and unity of Christian churches. Dr. WIGHTMAN offered a resolution responding in the same spirit, accepting the request. It was spoken to by Drs. C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, and W. A. SMITH, of Virginia, indorsing the resolution. It was adopted by a rising vote.

There is a disposition to give every such advance due respect and consideration, hoping that good may come of it. Certainly if the great estrangement now existing between these two branches of the Methodist family could be overcome, the world would rejoice and Christianity be advanced. Still, at the present juncture, it would be impossible to bring about such a union. G. C.

KENTUCKY.

Interesting and Important Proceedings of the Soldiers' Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday Night, April 6, 1866.

Gov. BRAMLETTE to-night reported from the Resolutions Committee in favor of the President's restoration policy, and the bill proposing an equalization of bounties, and for "the bringing home of the remains of our fallen comrades and erection of a monument to their memory," and against "the efforts of politicians to organize a party upon the basis of an extinct rebellion," and "the arts of those stay-at-home rebels who, having used our gallant enemies in battling against our Government, would now employ them to accomplish their own selfish purposes."

The only action to-night was on the the first resolution, which, after a most lively debate on it and sundry amendments, was, with the sundry amendments, tabled. It read thus:

Resolved, That as soldiers, we fought to maintain the Constitution of the United States and the laws made pursuant thereto, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and having effectually subdued the armed rebellion, we shall not regard our mission as accomplished until, as citizens, we shall have succeeded in establishing and carrying into effect the policy of restoration enunciated by President JOHNSON, which is but the completion of the great principles for which we fought.

Col. J. H. WARD said: We are not here as politicians, but as soldiers. As soldiers we can remain united; but if dragged into a political contest, we must divide. An indorsement of the President may be well enough in some other place; but let us not launch into the broad sea of politics, and be deaf to the appeals made to us by our fallen and crippled comrades. Let us forget political preferences and prejudices, and know only our higher and nobler duty as soldiers.

Col. M. C. TAYLOR spoke for the resolution. In this war we made politics, and now we must vindicate what we fought for. We must take care of our country in order to be able to take care of our orphans and widows.

Major W. R. KINNEY and Col. J. M. BROWN also spoke for the policy as enunciated by the President. His ink is to finish the record made by the blood of our comrades. The great principles of constitutional vitality are involved. The life of the nation is in peril.

Upon Capt. HAWES' moving to strike out that part referring to the President's policy, Gov. BRAMLETTE arose and said: This resolution embodies the principles and is a verbatim copy of the CRITTENDEN resolution, which, in 1861, passed the House 121 to 5, (THADDEUS STEVENS one of the five,) and, on motion of ANDREW JOHNSON, passed the Senate 30 to 5, (Messrs. SUMNER, WADE, and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE of the five). It was the battle-cry of our soldiers everywhere and always. This resolution proposes that this Government, as our fathers made it, shall live. Shall we fall out about what the rebels fought us for? We fought to make them get on this platform, and now, when they propose to stand on it, shall we be pushed off or desert it? The rebellion is crushed, and I believe the rebels generally have come back in good faith, and observed all the requirements of the amnesty oath. Shall we now ignore the fundamental principles for which our dead comrades fought and fell? Until the Constitution is asserted in all its supremacy throughout this land, our work is not accomplished. Though I have a high estimation of Mr. JOHNSON as a man, the successor of the great and good and patriotic LINCOLN, I would not indorse Mr. JOHNSON or any other man, but I do indorse Mr. JOHNSON's policy. This resolution mentions his name merely to designate the policy, the accomplishment of which will be the complete fulfillment of all the pledges for which the Union soldiers went into battle. It is not an indorsement of any Tylerization—does not commit ourselves to any man or party, but to the principles for which we fought.

Col. B. H. BRISTOW, (a LINCOLN and JOHNSON Elector at Large,) said: As a member of the Committee, I opposed the introduction of this resolution, because we have met for the political adulation of no political man, not to subserve the political interests of any man or party, but to organize a permanent soldiers' society. That is our legitimate business, to take care of the interests of our dead and disabled comrades and ourselves. I regret very much the introduction of a resolution in such bad taste, and deprecate this discussion; but the resolution being here, let us meet it like men. I move to amend by adding at the close, "understanding it to be the fixed and cherished policy of his lamented predecessor, ABRAHAM LINCOLN." No man in this country had more of my love, respect and veneration than Mr. LINCOLN. If we must have Mr. JOHNSON's name in the resolution let us have Mr. LINCOLN's too. If, as I understand Mr. JOHNSON, he is carrying out the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, I am for Mr. JOHNSON. With this express understanding I indorse JOHNSON, but I will not indorse him in the language of every rebel meeting in Kentucky, nor in the way of those who, while they indorse him, reassert the fundamental and originating principles of the rebellion, the miserable, abominable and infamous resolutions of '98. I believe with Mr. JOHNSON that none of these States are or ever have been out of the Union, but I am in no hurry, nor do I believe he is, to admit an army of traitors into the Congress of the United States. I don't believe ANDY JOHNSON has gone over to the rebels, or ever will. But let us be sure we are not deceived.

Gen. WHITAKER proposed an amendment that our mission will not be accomplished until the principles of this resolution are recognized and respected by every foe and enemy, internal or foreign, and that we indorse the President's past, and have entire confidence in his future action.

Gen. WHITAKER spoke with his accustomed fervor, and impulsively made, but afterwards withdrew a motion to adjourn *sine die*, when the Convention had tabled the resolution and amendments. But while enthusiastic for ANDY JOHNSON, he gave the ex-rebels to understand they must behave themselves, and not demand another divide of offices in this State, at this time, nor aim to make laws for the government of the Union soldiers.

After the resolution was disposed of, Gen. PALMER, with the Convention's ready permission, remarked: I would advise you to organize and concentrate a public sentiment in the State in your favor, adequate to protect you from persecution and oppression. In most localities of the State organizations adverse to the soldiers of the country exist, and have obtained more or less control of courts and juries. There are now pending in Kentucky over five hundred suits and indictments against her Union soldiers for acts done by them under the orders of their superiors. To try you in the State courts is generally to convict you. Your Governor, BRAMLETTE, has written his name promptly for a pardon in every submitted case of conviction for your obedience to superiors; but many of you will not ask forgiveness when you have committed no crime. Organize a public sentiment that shall make a pardon unnecessary. I rejoice as much as any at the restoration of civil authority, but I don't want to see the restored Courts hang those who restored them. I am prepared to forgive rebels, but not before they are prepared to forgive you. Until they are prepared to reciprocate our amnesty, they may whistle against the wind for my forgiveness. Eschew abstract or dividing questions, and don't forget to take care of yourselves. Sternly and earnestly demand that you shall have justice, and the benefit of the laws fairly and justly administered. Appeal by petition and in person to the President, in whom I have the highest confidence, and to Congress. Insist upon the enactment and execution of Col. MCKEE's bill for the protection of Union soldiers. With proper exertions on your part, I doubt not both branches of the Government will unitedly and amply provide for your future protection. PONTIAC.

Closing Proceedings of the Soldiers' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 7, 1866.

This body adjourned to-day, subject to the Executive Committee's call, after resolving (in part) to ignore political questions as foreign to the objects, and destructive of the noble purposes of their association; to hold themselves ever ready to fight for the laws, the Constitution and the Union; to remove home the remains of their comrades, and erect a monument to their memory; to form the "Union Soldiers' Association of Kentucky," for the benefit of their disabled fellows and helpless families; the prevention of oppression and punishment of the faithful Union soldier, and the fostering and encouragement of the growth of true, unalloyed patriotism; to address the President of the United States about the numerous suits and prosecutions now pending against officers, soldiers and other loyal men for acts done in behalf of the Government during the war, and urge that orders be given for their defence against such suits and prosecutions in the Courts or otherwise as he may determine; to petition Congress to pass a bill making an equalization of bounties and pay, and a bill equalizing taxation, and exempting no class of property or people unless the property of the families of fallen Union soldiers; to memorialize Congress for the payment by the Government for stores and supplies taken for army use from Kentuckians, who, during the rebellion were true to the Union; to request our Congressmen, in distributing naval and military appointments, to "give the preference to the families of our brave comrades," and to provide for the collection and publication of a complete history of the Kentucky Union soldiery. PONTIAC.

P. S.—The municipal election here to-day was not all affected by politics.

TENNESSEE.

Case of the Guerrilla Dick McCann.

From the Nashville Republican.

The numerous friends of Maj. DICK MCCANN, throughout Tennessee, will be rejoiced to learn that his case has recently assumed a phase which tends to encourage the hope of his early release from prison. For several months some of the most loyal and influential men in the State have been using their urgent solicitations in his behalf with the authorities at Washington, but, until recently, with little apparent hope of success. After three Cabinet meetings, held in the early part of March, and at which the charges against Maj. MCCANN were discussed in all their bearings, it was decided that he had committed no offence for which he was amenable to the civil authorities, and that the matter was one to be determined solely by a military tribunal. The application in his behalf, as well as in behalf of the two officers confined with him under similar charges, and whose names are given below, was referred to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT for his opinion, and was by the latter referred to the Secretary of War, with the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, March 10, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that the prisoners, J. R. MCCANN, W. C. KAIN and REUBEN RODDIE, be unconditionally released—the acts for which they were arrested and confined having been committed when civil war was subverted and in their capacity as soldiers.

If they are not released, I would respectfully urge that instructions be given for their immediate trial by a military commission.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

[Official copy.]
(Signed,) ED. PARKER.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S., March 10, 1866.

On receipt of the above, Secretary STANTON wrote to Gov. BROWNLOW as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 27, 1866.

SIR: The attention of the War Department has been directed to the case of J. R. MCCANN, W. C. KAIN and REUBEN RODDIE, late rebel prisoners of war, discharged on parol, who are now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, to answer indictments against them for acts done during the rebellion. The accused allege that at the time of the commission of the alleged acts for which they are indicted, they were in the rebel military service, and that their acts were justified by the rules of war, or cognizable only by military authority, and also that under the parol they gave as prisoners of war, they cannot lawfully be held for their prior acts during the war.

Without deciding the questions presented by the defence, it would be desirable to avoid any possible conflict of authority unless required by the public welfare. I would therefore suggest that if you could direct the civil prosecutions to be abandoned, leaving the parties to the cognizance of military tribunals for their alleged offences, all possibility of conflict between military and civil authority would be avoided. I would therefore ask you to do so.

I should be glad to hear from you whether this course meets your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To his Excellency Gov. W. G. BROWNLOW, Nashville, Tenn.

Col. JOHN FLEMING, of Knoxville, whose efforts in their behalf will be ever held in grateful remembrance by Major MCCANN and his fellow-prisoners, called on Gov. BROWNLOW and laid before him the above documents. The Governor cordially approved the recommendations contained therein, and stated that he was willing and anxious to pursue the course indicated by the Secretary of War and Gen. GRANT. He preferred, however, to first have the legal advice of Attorney-General COLDWELL in the matter, and would act in accordance with the opinion thus given.

The Attorney-General is now absent at Jackson, in this State, on official business.

THE WEST.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Question of a New Postmaster—Gossip about Brigham Young—Already Speculating on his Possible Successor when the Old Man Dies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

The appointment of a new Postmaster for this city has been long expected, the "Gentiles" hereabout having for a considerable time been working to bring about such a consummation. Not that there was any special offence chargeable to the present incumbent, as pertaining to the duties of his office—the reasons being party reasons only, so far as I have heard. He is, doubtless, neither greatly better nor greatly worse than other Postmasters—something like an average public officer, but then he is a Mormon, and reputed to be a polygamist; and however little these matters may have affected the performance of the duties of his office, they are considered ample reasons here, by the "Gentile" portion of the population, for soliciting his supersedure.

The Mormons here urge that all public officers appointed for Utah should be Mormons, as they constitute an overwhelming majority of the population of this city and Territory, and consequently if one incumbent, for any sufficient reason, is considered ineligible for continuance in office, another Mormon should be appointed, against whom no reasonable objection can be urged, his religion excepted, which, they say, should not be taken disparagingly into account any more than Methodism or Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism.

With these views it will readily be understood that the Mormon community are displeased at the appointment of a "Gentile" to office as Postmaster, to say nothing of the ever present suspicion which they have that a "Gentile" will work to their prejudice, or, if he does not, that the more rabid of the "Gentiles" will work to his injury.

The weather did give promise of an excellent early seed time, but the promise has not yet been fulfilled. A very few acres of the dryer land have been plowed, but just as the soil had got about dry enough for the plow to be started another storm would come along—rain and snow and so on, with no present prospect of settled fine weather. Of course the roads are simply horrible, decently travelable only occasionally, many of the roads here being nearly always either mud or dust, the exceptions being in Spring and Fall after a shower, or where the roads are composed largely of gravel.

BRIGHAM YOUNG enjoys the reputation of being "a well preserved man," and in a great degree deservedly. He has a robust constitution. He has the faculty of easily throwing off "the cares of State" with the occasion. He takes great care of himself, and inclines to abstemiousness. Moreover, he has every want supplied at call, so there is nothing and has been nothing for years to try his constitution, further than the irritation arising from the attempts of opponents to overthrow Mormonism, and the occasional defection or other irregularity of some of his adherents. But he is getting well advanced in years, and it cannot be expected that the weight of age shall not be felt by him. He has had attacks of sickness frequently of late, and he is reported now to be very ill. Though his strong will and vigorous constitution may enable him to recover now, as it has previously, still in the nature of things he cannot be expected to live for ever.

Speculation is occasionally indulged in as to who would be his successor. I can not hear of any person in this Territory who would be likely to obtain a very decided general adherence on the part of the bulk of the Mormon community. BRIGHAM himself has suggested that DAVID, the son of the original "Prophet JOSEPH SMITH," would one day be at the head of the Mormon Church, and perhaps such a nomination would be received with fully as much favor as any other, though I am not aware that things are working preliminarily in that direction. On the contrary, DAVID, who, I presume, is with his mother in Illinois, is reported to be now greatly opposed to BRIGHAM, and many of the views which he holds, and to much of his policy. Still he may be considered the eventual heir expectant, so far as the Mormons are concerned. Whether or not he will ever become the Mormon leader-in-chief, or who will after BRIGHAM, is an interesting subject of speculation for both Mormons and Anti-Mormons.

Dull Times—Financial News—City Mortality.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, April 9, 1866.

Dull times, both in news and business, is the order of the day with us. The political news from Washington occasionally stirs up a little excitement, but it soon subsides again. The people have come to the determination to patiently wait, and see what time will do toward settling the difficulties which now beset the country. There seems to be a conviction that all will end well; that the conflicting elements will harmoniously blend eventually, and that ere long we shall have a restored Union and permanent peace. But the people are tired of this continual agitation—this wrangling in the National councils, and the delay in the adjustment of the complicated difficulties growing out of the rebellion.

In our local politics the eight-hour question promises to be the most exciting element. Those in this interest have resolved to run candidates in some of the wards, if not all. They hold the balance of power, and can, therefore, command favorable terms from either of the old parties. There seems to be a determination to push this matter to a political issue, and it will have much influence in the election of the members of our next Legislature. In my judgment, however, the system will be impracticable in operation. The employes will demand the same wages for the reduced time that they now receive, which would amount to an advance of twenty per cent. The employers will scarcely submit to this, and then comes the difficulty. And then, I think, the effect of having increased leisure upon their hands would be an injury instead of a blessing to most laborers.

There has been within a few days some excitement in financial circles, growing out of the failure of B. H. BADGER, broker and general gold and stock speculator. He is accused of sharp practice, and has been held to bail in the sum of $12,500 to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, as his failure followed shortly after having borrowed quite a large sum from the Second National Bank and others. Several civil suits have also been commenced against him. In the testimony something came out which may be of general interest. All the commission men and operators in gold sworn, testified that they should construe the term having gold "on hand" to mean that the gold was obtainable on good contracts, and that there need not be a cent actually *in* hand. The bankers, on the contrary, swore that they should consider that when a man told them he had gold "on hand," that he had it actually in his possession.

The number of deaths in this city during the past year was 3,704—being 22 less than last year. In the list of fatal diseases, that fell destroyer consumption, leads, with 379 victims. There has been a terrible "slaughter of the innocents"—the number under five years of age being 1,987, or about 57 per cent. of the whole number—and between five and ten, 288. The least number of deaths was in June, 195—and the largest in August, 464. The mortality is about 19 per cent. on our population, which, I think, will compare favorably with that of any other city. The health district embraces 120 square miles, and over 500 streets, besides lanes and alleys.

There is but little to report in regard to general matters. Business is looking up some, but there is still much distrust of the future; besides money is not over plenty. Our dry goods jobbing houses are doing something, but the country is buying rather sparingly.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 14, 1866.

10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	103¾	200	Union Nav. Co.	105¾
3,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65	104¼	100	Mar. Min. Co.	12¾
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C	94¾	100	Mar. Pref.	22
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	92¼	1200	do.	22¾
4,000	do.	92	100	do.	22¾
1,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. First Ser...S'll	100¾	200	do......2d call	22¾
			100	do.	23
52,000	do...Sec. Ser.	100¾	400	At. Mail S. Co.	132
8,500	do...3d Ser.	100¾	200	N. Y. Central...s10	92¾
30,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	100¾	200	do.	92¾
			200	do...b30	92¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	300	do.....2d call	92¾
9,000	do.	91	100	Chic. & Alton	87
10,000	N. Car. 6s	82¾	400	do.	88
2,000	do.	82¾	400	Erie R.	72¾
10,000	Missouri 6s...b30	73¾	1000	do.	72¾
1,000	do.	73¾	200	do...s10	72¾
2,000	do.	73¾	100	do.	72¾
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St.J. Issue	78¾	500	do...s10	72¾
			700	do...s30	71¾
2,000	do.	78	100	do...2d call	71¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	100	Hud. Riv. R...b30	109¾
29,000	do.	26¾	200	do.	109
10,000	do......2d call	26¾	100	Reading R.	104¾
16,000	Erie 4th M.	92	700	do.	104¾
5,000	Erie 5th M.	93	200	do.	104
10,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	101	600	do......2d call	104¾
4,000	do.	100	300	Mich. S. & N.I.	80¾
8,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F.B.	94	100	Ill. Cen. R.	114
5,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95	600	do......s30	113¾
20,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	50	200	do.	80¾
5,000	Mil. & St. P.1st.	82½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¾
6,000	Buff.,N.Y.&E.1st	94	12	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	114¾
18	Mer. Ex. Bank	105	200	Chi. & N. W.	28¾
19	Bk. of Commerce	107	500	C. & N. W. P.	55¾
30	Continental Bank	98	100	do.	55¾
50	Fourth N. Bk.	101	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	111¾
30	Bank of New-York	116¾	600	Chi. & R. I.	119¾
400	Canton Co.	52½	100	do......2d call	119¾
100	do.	52	700	P.F.W.& C.	91¾
400	West. U. Tel.	55¾	200	do.	91¾
50	do.	55¾	300	do...2d call.b30	91¾
400	Quick. Min. Co.	51¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	33¾
100	do.	51¾	200	do.	33
100	do......2d call	51¾	300	do.	32¾
100	Del. & Hud. C.	134	100	do.	32
200	Ashb'n Coal	13	20	Chic. & Alt.P.	96
			25	Stonington R.	100¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

200	Quick. M. Co.	52¾	300	New-York Cen.	92¾
100	do......b15	52¾	700	Erie R.	72¾
200	do.	52¾	300	Reading R.	104¾
200	do......b30	52¾	100	do......s10	104¾
100	do......b30	51¾	100	M. So. & N. I.	80¾
500	do.	51¾	32	P.,F.W.& C.x-d.	92
200	Atlantic S. S. Co.	132	300	do.	91¾
200	West. U. Teleg'h	55			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	104	200	Quicksilver	52¾
10,000	U.S.5-20s.C.'64	104¾	100	do.	52¾
25,000	U.S.6s5-20s.C.'65	104¾	600	Mariposa Pr.	23
5,000	T. Notes. 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	100¾	200	At. Mail S. Co.	132
			100	N. Y. Cen.	92¾
1,500	do...3d Series.	100¾	100	do.	92¾
3,500	do.	100¾	1500	Erie R.	72¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s	91¾	100	do.	72¾
20,000	Mo. State 6s	73¾	800	Reading R.	104¾
35,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	101	100	do......s60	102
			100	Chic. & N.W.P.	55¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	119¾
5,000	Erie 4th M.	92	100	do.	119¾
100	Hudson R. R.	108¾	100	do.	119

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Spruce H. C.	6¾	2800	Erie Railroad...s3	72¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49¾	100	do.	72¾
300	do.	49¾	200	do......b3	72¾
100	Mariposa Min...b3	[illegible]	400	Cleve. & Pitts...b3	80¾
400	N. Y. Central	92¾	100	do.	80¾
100	do......c	92¾	200	do......c	80¾
600	do......b5	92¾	010	C. & Rk. Is.,x-d.b3	119¾
200	do......s3	92¾	400	do.	119¾
200	do.	92¾	200	do......c	119
200	Reading R.	104¾	200	do......c	119
200	do......c	104¾	200	Chic. & N. W...s3	28¾
500	do.	104¾	100	do......b3	28¾
200	do.	104¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	55¾
100	do......b3	104¾	100	do.	55¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	80¾	100	do......b3	55¾
500	do......s3	80¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	91¾
300	do......s3	80¾	200	do......c	91¾
300	do.	80¾	100	do......s3	91¾
100	do.	80¾			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Spruce Hill C.	6¾	100	Erie Railroad.....c	72¾
200	do.	6¾	100	do.	72¾
300	do......s3	6¾	100	do.	72¾
400	do.	6¾	300	do......c	72¾
100	do......s30	6¾	300	do.	72¾
200	do......s3	6¾	200	do......s60	70
500	do.	6¾	200	do.	72¾
270	do......s3	6½	300	do......b60	73¾
100	do......s30	6	200	do.	72¾
400	do.	6	200	do......s30	71¾
100	Quick. M. Co.	52¾	100	do......b5	72¾
100	do......s3	52¾	600	do......s3	72¾
300	do.	52¾	100	do......c	72¾
100	do......b10	52¾	400	Reading R.	104¾
100	do......b10	52¾	700	do......b3	104¾
100	Mar. Mining Co.	12¾	900	do.	104¾
100	do......s3	12¾	200	do......s3	104¾
200	Mar. Min. Pf.	23	100	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	80¾
100	do.	23¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	111¾
100	do.	23¾	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	79¾
700	do.	24	600	do......b3	79¾
100	do......s3	23¾	4300	do.	79¾
100	New-York Cen...s3	92¾	200	do......c	79¾
100	do......s5	92¾	400	do.	79¾
100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	55¾	200	do......b10	79¾
600	do.	56	100	Chi. & R. I...x-d.	119¾
200	do......b3	55	100	do.	119¾
500	do.	55	200	Chi. & N. W.	26¾
100	Union Nav. Co.	105¾	200	do......s3	26¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	52¾	400	Reading R......b3	104¾
100	do......s3	52¾	200	do.	104¾
100	Spruce Hill Coal	6¾	200	do......b3	104¾
100	do.	6¾	100	do.	104
200	do......s5	6¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	80
200	do.	6¾	100	do......s3	80
200	do.	6¾	100	do......s3	79¾
100	do......b3	6¾	100	do......b3	79¾
600	do.	6¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	79¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	52¾	200	do......s3	79¾
100	do.	52¾	200	Cleve. & Tol...x-d.	103¾
100	do......s3	52¾	100	Chic.& R. Is.x-d.	119¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	23	400	do......b3	119¾
500	Erie R.	72¾	100	do.	119¾
300	do......s3	72¾	200	do......s3	119¾
800	do......b3	72¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	26¾
500	do.	72¾	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	55¾
200	Tol., Wab. & W.	35			

SATURDAY, April 14—P. M.

The price of Gold was fairly steady to-day at 126@126¾ ₩ cent.; the market after regular 'Change hours being somewhat firm. The Exchange on London which closed for the morning's steamers at 107¼@107¾ ₩ cent., was held for 107½@107¾ for the next packet at the close of the day. There was not much disposition, however, to do business in anticipation of the later news from Europe, which will undoubtedly be relieved before the remittances for the Cunards of Wednesday next have to be made up.

The private letters by the Boston steamer, delivered this morning, place, as a general remark, less importance on the political disturbance between the German Powers than was indicated some days ago by the press telegrams from Halifax, and the mail brought over a much smaller sum of United States 5-20s of 1862 than had been sold in advance. The price before the close of the day advanced to 104@104¼, and the Bonds were being borrowed for delivery on *short* contracts at a nominal rate of interest. Nearly all the other Government Securities were strongly upward. Some sales of 7-30s were made as high as 101 ₩ cent. and interest, and Compound Interest Notes were in demand at par and full accumulated interest, less ¼@¾ ₩ cent. The December Notes of 1864 were sold at 107¾. The accumulated interest is 108@108¼ ₩ cent. The other dates sold in about the same proportion. The Banks are said to be buyers, by way of adding to their Legal Tender basis, and as Money now goes on the street, they are doing a good thing for their interest bearing assets. In some instances to-day Money was offered to prominent Brokers on Government collateral as low as 4 ₩ cent., though 5 ₩ cent. is the rule of the street.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway list was lower than on Friday on Erie shares, against which the *short* interest ran strongly in the March return of traffic. On other descriptions, and the miscellaneous shares, the market was generally steady; Reading, among the Railroads, and Quicksilver and Mariposa Preferred, among the miscellaneous speculations, being the strongest on the list.

At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	92	102	Northwest	26¾	26¾
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104¾	N. West Pref.	55¾	55¾
U. S. 7.30s	100¾	100¾	Rock Island	118¾	119¾
N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾
Erie	73¾	72¾	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44¾
Hudson	109¾	108¾	Quicksilver	50¾	52¾
Reading	104¾	104	Mariposa	21¾	12¾
Mich. Southern	80¾	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	21¾	23¾
Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	Canton	52	52¾
Pittsburgh	80¾	79¾	Ohio Certificates	26¾	26¾
Tennessee 6s	90	91¾	American Gold	126¾	126¾
Pacific Mail	226	226	Bills on London	107¾	107¾
Missouri 6s	73¾	73¾			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	110
Merchants'	113	Irving	115
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	121
Union	120	People's	115
America	138	Market	112
Phœnix	100¼	Shoe and Leather	100
Tradesmen's	135	Corn Exchange	112¼
Greenwich	130	Continental	98
Merchants' Exchange	108	St. Nicholas	100
State of New York	107¼	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	107	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Park	152
Ocean	98	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
American Exchange	113	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k.	120
Pacific	165	Central National	180
Chatham	135	Fourth National	100¼
Bank of Republic	108	Ninth National	107
Bank of N. America	107		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sub'n	87	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	72¼
Erie 1st M., '76	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	62
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	93	N. J. Central 1st M.	98
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch.2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 3d	81
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
Chi., B.& Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	107	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	50
Mich. S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	101	Chi. & Alt. Income	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	87	Peninsula R R Bds	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	82¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81		

In the comparative figures of the March traffic for 1865 and 1866 on the Erie Railroad, published in Saturday morning's papers, the decrease this season from the published returns rendered from the office of the Company last year should have been $170,192 in place of $260,690. The figures, as rendered at the time respectively, are:

In April, 1865, for March, 1865 .... $1,240,626
In April, 1866, for March, 1866 1,070,434
Difference $170,192

For the first quarters of the calendar year and fiscal year of the Company compare, by the returns made at the time, as follows:

	1865.	1866.
January	$908,341	$1,187,188
February	886,039	983,855
March	1,240,626	1,070,434
Total, three months	$3,035,006	$3,241,477

We respectfully call the attention of the President of the Company, Mr. ROBERT H. BERDELL, not only to the discrepancy in the March comparison, but to the current rumors on the street that some of his own employes, as well as his model Director, Mr. DANIEL DREW, are talking down the business and credit of the Road, if indeed they are not profiting from his unseemly example.

A meeting of the members of the New-York Commercial Association was held at the close of business hours, at the Produce Exchange, to-day, EDWARD HINCKEN, Esq., President, in the chair, and Mr. JOSEPH LORD acting as Secretary. The President explained the object of the assemblage, which was to consider the subject of the locating the tables and releasing the stands on the main floor of the building, and to determine on such an arrangement as would be satisfactory to all parties. Motions were offered and pertinent remarks made by Messrs. Henry Hill, N. H. Wolfe, Geo. B. Powell, Francis P. Sage, Edward Bill, N. B. Collins, and others. Finally, the following resolution, offered by Mr. F. P. SAGE, and seconded by Mr. JOHN W. THORNE, was adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Produce Exchange be requested to renew the leases of the stands to the present occupants, at the same premium as was paid for each stand at previous sales, for the next five years. Also, that the tables be placed in the same position as they were day before yesterday.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Great Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising returned to the Revenue Department, (according to the *Herald's* figures,) for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the *Herald* respectively:

Paper.	1864. No. of Lines.	1865. No. of Lines.	Total. No. of Lines.
TIMES	1,645,413	1,896,080	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
TIMES excess.	201,576	240,600	442,176

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

NOTE.—The number of lines in the *Herald* columns averages about 260, counting short and long advertisements. It seems, then, that THE TIMES published, in 1865, *nine hundred and thirty-six columns* more advertisements than did the *Herald*. That fact conclusively decides which paper is the chosen Business Organ of the People.

SECOND NOTE.—The following "note" appears in the *Herald* of the 12th inst.:

> "THE TIMES, in order to make a show of business, publishes a statement pretending that it is from the official returns to the Revenue Department. This statement is made up in the TIMES office to suit its own purposes. No returns of the kind have ever been made to that Department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books, and is strictly correct in every particular."

All the "pretending" we have made has been to *take the Herald's own returns*. If they are not accurate, the fault is certainly not ours. We simply showed by exact deduction from their own figures *how much* advertising each paper printed, and were very careful to be within the limit. The fact that the TIMES last year printed *nearly one thousand columns* more advertisements than did the *Herald* cannot be denied, that is if the *Herald's* revenue figures are correct. We point to *actual* advertising, as measured up from our files; our neighbor *infers* so much advertising from certain returns that might as well represent anything else.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following are among the bills passed by the Senate yesterday: For the relief of Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company. Relative to the college of the City of New-York. Relative to exemption from jury duty in Kings county. Authorizing construction of a permanent quarantine establishment in the lower bay. Authorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks and banking associations. Authorizing the supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax to refund certain moneys paid into the Supreme Court and not accounted for. Mr. PLATT reported back the New-York Central Railroad fare bill. The Assembly amendments to the Metropolitan District Excise bill were concurred in. Mr. HUMPHREY reported from the majority of the Railroad Committee, the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill, and the Cortlandt and Dey Streets Railroad Bill. Mr. LOW dissented from the report, and moved to take from the table the Underground and Elevated Railroad Bills. The motion prevailed, and the several bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriating $5,000 a mile to aid the Plattsbury and Whitehall Railroad passed a third reading. Also the bill appropriating $500,000 to aid the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Also the bill for refunding taxes paid on Government securities by banks and insurance companies in New-York, assessed in 1863 and 1864. An amendment making the provisions applicable to every county was carried.

In the Assembly the bill fixing the election of Comptroller of New-York on the day of the general State election was favorably reported; also to regulate the salary of firemen of the Metropolitan Department. The bill to amend the Code was passed. The Metropolitan Health Bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the State Tax Bill. Mr. CREAMER reported a bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks, and to authorize the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to use a portion thereof; also, to amend the General Railroad Law. The following bills were passed: Relative to payment of taxes of insurance companies of other States doing business in this State; to amend the laws relative to the Banking Department; to regulate the salary of firemen in the Metropolitan Fire District.

GENERAL NEWS.

The principles of the Civil Rights Bill are involved in a case at Lafayette, Ind. A colored man brought suit against a white man to compel him to enforce a contract. The defendant set up that the plaintiff came into the State in violation of the Constitution, which forbids the immigration of negroes. The plaintiff demurred, maintaining that the article was void, because in conflict with the United States Constitution and the Constitutional Amendment, and was void under the Civil Rights Bill, which gives to all persons born in the United States full right to make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant appealed to the Circuit Court.

Later news from Halifax partially modifies the alarming accounts of the malignant sickness on board the steamship *England*, so far at least as to throw doubt on the previous statements that the disease was Asiatic cholera. The Doctors, it is said, disagree, and the doubt is enough to encourage the hope that the dreaded pestilence has not yet reached our shores. Cholera itself could hardly be more fatal and more rapid in its destroying course than the disease on the *England* has proved, one hundred and seventy deaths since it first appeared on Tuesday; last, but it is already checked, the cases and deaths being "greatly reduced," as the last dispatch of yesterday states.

The Franchise Bill has passed the House of the Tennessee Legislature by a vote of 41 to 15. This is considered as a decided victory for the truly Union and loyal portion of the State. The bill will go to the Senate, and as loyalty is there in the ascendant, it will, doubtless, soon become a law. The bill disfranchises those who participated in the rebellion, and prohibits them from holding office.

The remains of the late Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON reached Binghamton yesterday, the funeral party having been meet by a deputation of the citizens at Susquehanna. The funeral will take place to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following commitments were made: FREDERICK A. SITTIG, ANDREW J. PARKER, CHARLES R. PARKER and GARDNER A. FULLER, on a charge of having counterfeited certain labels and trade marks; HENRY MORTON, on a charge of having knocked down and robbed CHARLES FITZGERALD of a pocketbook containing $35; JOHN DONNELLY, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by JOHN GOLDEN; JOHN GRIMES, on complaint of JOHN SULLIVAN, who charged him with having knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain; MOSES MOSHEIN and LENA PREY, on a charge of false pretences; HERMANN MANN was committed to stand his trial on a charge of having received stolen goods.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of ANNA FOX, aged 25, whose death was the result of injuries received by being run over by a Sixth-avenue car, on the 16th ult. The jury in their verdict found the driver guilty of negligence.

The first anniversary dinner of the Sumter Club was held last evening, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. There were many fair guests present, who helped the members and their friends to do justice to the good things provided. Patriotic toasts were drunk and speeches made by Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, N. C. FRENCH, H. M. GALLEHER, Mr. THEO. TILTON, and Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Letters of apology were read from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Major ANDERSON, the Mayor, and others.

Mr. Bright and the English Reform Bill.

The speech delivered by Mr. BRIGHT at Manchester on the 27th ult., seems to indicate the point at which the real agitation for new reforms in the representative system in England actually begins. There have for years been meetings held and speeches listened to, but no very strenuous efforts have been made by the mass of the people since 1832, to secure the further exercise of the franchise. Perhaps this was natural. In England a political excitement is not to be raised in a week or a month, and even when it has begun, the movement is long confined to comparatively few persons. There was a general desire for reform, it is true; but other and more pressing matters have often interposed, and reform has thus been a synonymous term with postponement. Now, however, a new state of public feeling is inaugurated. All over the country there are gatherings of the unrepresented, and Mr. BRIGHT's speech is the programme of the struggle.

The means proposed for forcing the attention of the ruling classes toward reform are the same as those used in the great Anti-Corn Law agitation. Those of our readers who remember that agitation remember that, as in the case of the Reform Bill of 1832, the first step taken by the more zealous workers in the cause was to educate the political minds of the people. The doing this took years, but when it was effectually done the popular voice became too loud and distinct to be misunderstood. Then the Lords and landed gentry sitting at Westminster knew that they must succumb. As when, in 1832, the storm grew threatening they bent before it, so when the outcry for cheap bread reverberated from one end of England to the other, they made haste to avert the popular wrath. And in each case they were, of course, wise.

But while Mr. BRIGHT counsels a resort to organization and vigorous discussion, his detractors claim that he is sowing the seeds of disaffection, and leading the way to a dangerous contest between two great classes in the country. One of these classes sees in Mr. GLADSTONE's bill too much concession, and the other too little. The first views it as the entering wedge by which their privileges and their positions are to be wrested from them, and they denounce the veteran agitator in round set terms. The second sees in it a mere sham device to save time, and defer for a few more years the change that must necessarily come at last. Mr. BRIGHT called the passage of the Reform Bill a revolution; and he is forthwith charged with being a revolutionist. The people at large accept the phrase for what it was intended to express, and are fast rallying round him. We say the people, We do not mean all of the people, nor even all of the unrepresented thereof. Not all of the Manchester men believe in JOHN BRIGHT. We have heard Manchester men denounce him bitterly for his sympathy with ourselves in our great struggle for Union. There are, moreover, numbers in many northern towns who somewhat fear the sturdy Quaker and love him not at all. There is a cotton aristocracy as well as of ermine, and neither will have him for their guide. It is a great mistake to suppose that the cotton lords are of democratic tendencies as a rule. They are often intensely the other way. Manchester was proud of its wealth a quarter of a century ago, but it was prouder when the old church became a cathedral and my Lord the Bishop increased the measure of its sanctity by the aspect of his lawn sleeves. So with many other circumstances, known but to few on this side the Atlantic. Well, to this class and to its followers Mr. BRIGHT is not an oracle, and it will take some time before they will join him heartily in his new mission, a mission long designed, but, as we believe, only now fairly entered upon.

And who then constitute his following? Precisely the men who have been all along with him foremost in all movements toward the recognition of popular rights. They are with him now heart and soul, and theirs and his is now the task of teaching the untaught that they have rights, of giving hope to the hopeless. As in the Anti-Corn Law days, the watchword of their party will be "Agitate, agitate, agitate;" and, as in those days, they will succeed. In thus saying, we may be thought to indicate that agitation is necessary—we believe it is. If the expression of the popular desire had been more emphatic, Mr. GLADSTONE would have asked more in his new bill. That the measure is not more comprehensive is due to the want of outside pressure for his encouragement. The question of reform has hitherto been a Cabinet question rather than of the people, and the keeping in office was the first consideration with the incumbents. But all that is being altered, and a new agitation has begun. We do not mean to say that the bill now under discussion would not be accepted. It is looked upon as a step to something more not now attainable, and therefore not to be rejected. But a real contest has commenced for a far wider basis of representation, not only in the shape of extension of franchises but a redistribution of the seats. There will be much of this contest to record and comment upon, and many incidents to note of the advance from Mr. GLADSTONE's permitted concession of to-day to the full victory which we believe to be ordained in no distant future.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools.

The annual report of our City Superintendent of Schools furnishes many suggestions and facts of value to the public. Every American understands the immense importance to our Republic of "education at the bottom." We feel it is for the highest public interest to afford every reasonable advantage to the poorest individual for a common education, and even for a considerable progress in knowledge.

New-York has always been proud of her public schools, the immense and elegant buildings, the vast machinery, the crowd of teachers and the course of instruction pursued. Her Free Academy—a kind of college for the people—and her advanced Schools for Girls, like the well-known one in Twelfth-street, have been for years the objects of the congratulations of our citizens. In no city of the world are so many children taught gratuitously, the number last year amounting to 216,955, or to 12,474 more than in the previous year. Of these, however, the average number attending each day is only 91,502.

To these encouraging aspects there is another side, which ought to be considered. Outside of these two hundred thousand children who attend more or less regularly our public schools, there are estimated to be some forty thousand children of the poorest classes who never are reached by our system of education. Some of these are engaged in factories, but the large proportion are vagrants, or beggars, or idlers about the docks and markets.

It is believed by many that if our School Commissioners expended less in elegancies and in costly buildings, and would appropriate the money thus saved to plain, inexpensive rooms adapted for this class, where punctuality would not be so strictly required, (as those children are forced often to be irregular in attendance,) and where the ragged would not be ashamed of or driven away by the presence of the well-dressed, and where sewing or some industrial branch was more often taught, and the whole arrangements were fitted for a very poor class—it is thought that vast numbers of children might be educated by our authorities, who now grow up utterly neglected. Crime and pauperism in New-York can never be checked, until this evil of a want of educational facilities be corrected. The Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society and other organizations are doing an invaluable work in atoning for this want; but the labor ought to be performed, and to a far greater extent, by the Board of Education.

The report of the Superintendent also reveals a fact which has been long known to the friends of education—that the teachers, especially of the Primary Schools, were often deficient in a proper training for their work and that a great deal of it was poorly done. The Assistant Superintendent reports that of this class "far too great a number neither have done their work well heretofore, nor do they appear to possess a sufficient interest in it to try to do better in the future."

The welfare of our schools would be greatly promoted by the removal of a large portion of this class. Even for the higher grades, Mr. KIDDLE reports that out of 236 who were examined for certificates as teachers, 54 per cent. were rejected.

In the Grammar and Primary schools, out of 4,541 classes examined, only 2,608 reach the highest grade.

These deficiencies, the Report holds, were due especially to a want of thorough training in the teachers—the majority of whom are young and have never had a regular education for teaching. The great cause for this is the want of a Normal School for teachers in New-York. To remedy this, one of the Assistant-Superintendents, Mr. CALKINS, who is thoroughly versed in all the latest improvements in teaching—the object system and other advanced methods—has held a school for teachers during the last year every Saturday. The attendance, however, has been but limited, and the lack of interest shows that the Board must make their certificates depend on an attendance on and examination in these preparatory studies.

The bill before the Legislature, creating four new Normal Schools, will, we hope, put New-York on equality with Oswego in this important respect, and enable us to have teachers, thoroughly and carefully trained, for our lowest primary schools.

The remarks in this report on methods of teaching are most encouraging, as showing that at least our officials understand what the most advanced and intelligent systems are; and though the Board of Education may be less informed on these matters, we may hope that the ideas of the Superintendent and his assistants will eventually become realized in the methods pursued in our schools.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

Although the eight hour movement has received its quietus in the Legislature for this session, the recent demonstration of workingmen at Union-square shows conclusively that the project is not abandoned. The indications are that an attempt will be made in the great cities by "strikes" to coerce the employers into adopting eight hours as a labor-day. The coöperative power of the workingmen through the various Trade Unions is immense. It has succeeded in carrying wages to a point barely consistent with the continued life of manufactures, and it may in the same manner succeed in reducing the equivalent rendered for those wages. Up to the present time these movements have been conducted in a law-abiding spirit, and we have no reason to believe that there is any disposition to resort to unlawful acts in the future. But the temptation to undue coercion is sure to be much increased by the fall in prices which must soon come upon us from financial causes incident to the approaching return to specie payments.

The problem proposed by the workingmen is one of real difficulty. The ten-hour system now in vogue easily adapts itself to the convenience of those trades which can be carried on only in daylight. It is, however, virtually confined to them. In all other occupations the number of hours devoted to labor is as various as the convenience of those concerned. Farm labor drags through twelve or fourteen hours daily. Piece-work of all kinds employs as many hours as the industry or necessities of the operative may dictate. The whole weight of the proposed reform falls upon a portion only of the trades, and no legislation or other influence can make eight hours the rule in trades like those of the printer, shoemaker, tailor, dressmaker, house servant, dairyman, book-keeper, farm hand or clerk. In very many other forms of labor, also, piece-work is the rule, as with cabinet-makers, toy-manufacturers, and even in shipyards, much work is done by the job, and usually to the profit of the laborer. Besides these, we have those occupations that work night and day, as blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, railroads, and all forms of public transportation of freight or passengers.

In all those occupations the present ten-hour rule is in operation by reason of a special contract between capital and labor. How long would it take to extend the special contract system to all the other trades were ten hours of a legal day reduced to eight? Except for common workmen at unskilled manual labor, such as hod-carrying, we see no insuperable difficulty in the way of making special contracts, or rather of jobbing a great proportion of the present ten hours labor. As we have shown, it constitutes less than a moiety at present, and the result of the eight-hour system would almost inevitably be the practical abandonment of any definite number of hours as a day's work.

The best argument adduced by the laborers is that a man can do as much effective labor in eight hours as he can in ten. This remains to be proven by experiment. If it is correct, then the compensation of labor will remain unchanged. If it is found to be an error, capital will at once adapt itself to the change, and pay only four-fifths the wages it now concedes.

There can be no legislation strong enough to compel men to engage in losing enterprises. Law never has and never can control these relations. It may be that eight hours is really the normal day of labor, the best for both parties, and if so the law would at once be brought into operation in all the trades that now recognize ten hours as a day—and in them only. On the other hand, if the assertion that eight hours work is just as effective as ten should prove fallacious, then the law would be practically a dead letter. There will be no standard for a day, and the special contract system will extend itself to all, or nearly all, the trades, while in those to which it cannot be extended wages will adapt themselves to the decreased value of the labor.

Our objections to the eight-hour movement, therefore, are simply those which we hold against all unnecessary legislation, to all laws that fall by their own weight and become dead letters on the statute-book. We do not look upon this as *dangerous* legislation. Our faith in the natural laws governing contracts is too strong to allow us to suppose that the mere specifying a certain number of hours as a legal day can either help or hurt anybody very much. And we may add that our faith in the good sense and good citizenship of the mass of American mechanics forbids all fear that they will carry a mere idea, however delusively attractive, to undue lengths. If the law they ask for will be as useless to them as we honestly believe it will, it will not be worth their while to resort to strikes or other coercive movements.

A Year Ago.

So crowded with mighty events was the April of a year ago, that the nation could not now, if it would do, more than note the brilliant record. Yesterday was memorable alike as the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, and of the dastardly murder of President LINCOLN—two events pregnant with national grief and indignation. Monday last revived the glory of at least a double victory, in the surrender of LEE's army and in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, the defences of Mobile. The intervening week was full, last year, of marches or conquests of MEADE, SHERMAN, WILSON, STONEMAN, CANBY. And so within six days we celebrated both the opening and the substantial close of the rebellion. But of all the grand events which crowned the April of 1861 and the April of 1865, the one destined to greatest fame is doubtless the surrender to Gen. GRANT of the Army of Northern Virginia.

A full year has passed since LEE's surrender at Appomattox Court-house—an event henceforth more memorable in American story than the capitulation of BURGOYNE to GATES at Saratoga, or even of CORNWALLIS to WASHINGTON at Yorktown. The fall of Petersburgh and Richmond—a twin-victory in a single day—was indeed illustrious enough in itself to deserve perpetual and grateful celebration. And the added glory it derived from the four weary years during which we struggled, half-despairingly, toward those Virginian strongholds, will make their conquest, in our day and generation at least, an endless theme of congratulation. But History is chary of celebrations. Where a series of great events occur, she clusters all the interest about some chosen one. Where mighty deeds congregate, when victory treads on the heels of victory, and achievements, whereof every one is worthy of immortality, are of daily occurrence, we are wont to take the central or crowning one for our eulogy, and regard the rest as merely auxiliary. So, doubtless, it will be in future time, whenever this eventful month comes to us in the revolution of the seasons. Every day of the fortnight that preceded the 9th of April, 1865, deserves commemoration. The final event will reap the chief glory.

Greater, doubtless, than any martial renown of our soldiers—brilliant as is their fame—will ever be their magnanimity after final victory. Nothing approaching American generosity to the conquered was ever known in history, in any nation or in any age. The world, finding our fraternal war so fierce and relentless, had looked for the usual horrors of subjugation, intensified by the deadly nature of the struggle and the poignant thought of how much the victory had cost us. In the "butcher GRANT," the type of an American Suwarrow, especially, they expected an Eyre, a Gough, Havelock, Pelissier, Mouravieff, Haynau at least. The terms which were made at Appomattox Court-house took not the South alone, but the world, by surprise. But the position and the promise of our Union to-day are their best justification.

In a word, it is evident that the future lustre of this 9th of April will spring not more from the conquest wrought that day by the Union arms, than from the noble generosity which marked the conquerors. It is this record which compels praise even from the unwilling, and has forced those who found a hundred eager excuses for the Confederate disaster, and a hundred petty detractions for the National triumph, to pay that tribute to magnanimity which bravery could not extort. Above all, it is a day which the whole Union can celebrate, North, as well as South. Bitter memories forever canker bloody fields, even in the minds of the victors; and what pangs do they not freshen with each anniversary, in the vanquished! But no tears of Southern mother, wife, or orphan, fall over the 9th of April, nor do any vain regrets or mortifying memories vex the hearts of Southern soldiers. They received terms of such unexpected generosity that to recall them is to fill their souls with pride at our free and measureless tribute to their gallantry. This day ended, in the happiest way, a strife of terrific fury, and brought those fellow-countrymen once more together in fraternal bonds who had seemed fated to eternal separation and enmity. What could have been expected from the elated flush of superiority on the one side, and the dull, desperate hate of apprehended subjugation on the other? It is questionable which was the greater victory wrought at Appomattox Court-house, the victory over the military power, or that over the sentiments of the insurgent army.

The immediate fruits of the honorable agreement of Appomattox Court-house were very conspicuous. JOHNSTON's army in North Carolina capitulated as quickly as a parley could be arranged. TAYLOR's army in Alabama followed promptly in the steps of JOHNSTON's, and KIRBY SMITH's, across the Mississippi, in the track of TAYLOR's. JEFF. THOMPSON and his irregular troops, and all the partisan and guerrilla forces, hastened in the same direction, so that peace, lasting and triumphant, swept uniformly over the land, from Virginia to Texas. But the larger fruits of that 9th of April, as we have said, were yet to display themselves. That was the initiative of a series of kindly and conciliatory steps on the part of Government, such as alone could bind up the wounds of war, and make the Union whole in spirit as in form. This memorable series of efforts by the Executive was crowned, a week before the anniversary came round, by the President's proclamation of peace, harmony and law.

The faith which the nation pledged to the insurgents has been kept—how thoroughly and generously kept, let the record of the year attest. It is this consciousness which will always make the 9th of April a day to be remembered with happiness, gratitude and pride. It accorded with the President's belief that "people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends." Such being its spirit and its effect, the day will ever remain a bright one in the American calendar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

In respect to the memory of the late President LINCOLN, the public offices were to-day closed, including those of the Executive Mansion. The President did not receive visitors.

THE UNION DEAD NEAR RICHMOND.

Dr. W. A. SPENCE, who was Surgeon of the Post Hospital at Richmond, Virginia, during the rebellion, states, in reply to an inquiry made by the Government authorities whether he could furnish any information concerning the Union dead buried near Richmond, that he had induced the undertaker to keep a record of all the Federal soldiers who were buried, and to mark their graves, but the object sought was frustrated by the destruction of the records in the great fire that occurred on the evacuation of the City.

THE FORTS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The work of dismantling Forts Stanton, Carroll, Slocum, Lincoln, Totten, Stevens, Reno and Sumner was completed yesterday. The ordnance and ordnance stores were turned over to the proper authorities. The buildings will be sold at auction and the land transferred to its owners.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DISTRICT.

Communications to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this District, continue to arrive, requesting him to aid the writers in making contracts with the freed people who have assembled in Washington and its vicinity to labor on farms and plantations in the South and Southwest. The efforts of the Assistant Commissioner to satisfy these demands for labor have been eminently successful, although the demand is yet largely in excess of the supply. Yesterday upward of four hundred freed people, living in and near Alexandria, Va., were engaged by contracts through the instrumentality of the Bureau to go to distant points.

POSTAL.

A large number of post-offices in Mississippi were yesterday ordered to be immediately reopened.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that the true intent and meaning of the words "or in the line of duty," used in the fourth section of the act approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that the benefit of the provision of said section shall be extended to any enlisted man or other person entitled by law to bounty, who has been or may be discharged by reason of a wound received while actually in service under military orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized act or pursuit.

REIMBURSING PENNSYLVANIA.

The President has also approved of the bill appropriating $800,000 to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for money expended for the payment of the militia in the service of the United States.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 14.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to address the House at length.

Mr. GARFIELD said: I desire to enter a motion that this House be now adjourned. This day will be memorable so long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be till that last moment of recorded time when the volume of the world's history shall be sealed up and placed before the Omnipotent Judge for his sentence.

On this day for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this Republic will meet together, looking into each others faces with solemn sadness as they recall the sad event of this day in 1865, an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own.

I think it eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record to-day a resolution in memory of that event.

The war, with its wonderful events, gave to history many distinguished names. It took the young men of the land and made them into heroes. It made the old men patriots, and the women became ministering angels all over the land.

But chief among all the great developments of the war were the character and life of that great man, whose loss the nation still deplores.

He is aptly described in the language of one of England's great poets, as

> That divinely gifted man,
> Whose life in low estate began,
> And on a simple village green,
> Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
> And grasps the spirit of happy chance,
> And breasts the blows of circumstance,
> And grapples with his evil star;
> Who makes by force his merit known,
> And lives to clutch the golden keys,
> To mould a mighty State's decrees,
> And shape the whisper of the throne,
> And moving up from high to higher,
> Becomes, on fortune's crowning slope,
> The pillar of a people's hope,
> The centre of a world's desire.

Such a life and such a character will go down to all time as the great and sacred possession of the American people. But there is more than the mere character of any one man in the great struggle through which we have passed. There were two scenes in the drama of the rebellion. One was the military scene, with all its death, with all its sufferings, losses and tears. That scene was closing one year ago this night. Just as the curtain was lifting on the new and final scene, the restoration of peace, and liberty, and order—just as the curtain was rising to show the new characters, the evil spirit of rebellion and treason could not resist its desire to strike one blow, and to cause the chief character in the scene, then closing, to perish by the hand of assassination. It was not the hand of one man that killed President LINCOLN; it was the embodied spirit of treason and Slavery, concentrated into fearful hate, that struck him down in that supreme hour of the nation's joy. There are times in the history of men and of nations when they seem to stand so closely by the veil which shuts out mortals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the Heart of God.

Such a time have we passed through.

When two hundred and fifty thousand patriotic spirits broke through the folds of that thin vail, and went up into the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the President to go with the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation felt indeed that it could hear the whispers of God coming down among the children of men.

Kneeling at that troubled hour, when joy and sadness were so strangely commingled, the American people listened to the voice of their God, and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other that this nation should be redeemed, all its glory restored, and that on the ruins of Slavery and Treason, the temples of Freedom and Justice should be built and should survive forever.

It remains for us, Mr. Speaker, consecrated by that great event, and under the covenant with God to keep that faith and to go on in the good work until it shall be completed.

Following the lead of that great man and reverently following the lead of God, let us remember that

> He has sounded full the trumpet which shall never call retreat—
> He is sifting out the hearts of men before his Judgment seat—
> Be swift, my soul, to answer him! Be jubilant my feet!
> For God is marching on!

The motion of Mr. GARFIELD was then agreed to, and the House thereupon adjourned.

THE SICKNESS AT HALIFAX.

The Disease Said to be Ship Fever—The Doctors Disagree—One Hundred and Seventy Deaths—The Surviving Passengers Removed—The Sickness Decreasing.

Information has been received by the Acting Collector of this port, from the United States Consul at Halifax, that the disease on board the steamship *England* is a severe type of ship fever, and not the cholera, as was previously reported.

The Consul's dispatch is as follows:

HALIFAX, April 14, 1866.

To the Collector of the Port of New-York:

The City Medical Officer on board the emigrant ship *England* reports up to last evening one hundred and seventy deaths, including forty who died on the passage from Liverpool.

He reports the disease as probably a severe form of ship fever, with many of the prominent symptoms of cholera. It amounts to a regular plague.

The surviving passengers have been removed—some to Her Britannic Majesty's receiving ship *Pyramus*, and others to tents on shore at quarantine grounds. The disease is apparently decreasing.

M. M. JACKSON, U. S. Consul.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 14.

There is a difference among medical men as to the disease on board the steamship *England*.

The number of deaths and sick is greatly reduced to-day.

The disease is decidedly checked, and confined to the steerage passengers.

The Confederation scheme is being debated in Parliament to-day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Taxing Stockholders in National Banks—The New York City Railroad War—The Excise Bill Passed by the Senate—Prospects of Adjournment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14, 1866.

The bill taxing stockholders in National Banks passed the Senate to-day by the decisive vote of 28 to 3, the dissenting Senators being Messrs. KLINE, T. MURPHY and WOOD. The House will undoubtedly concur in the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from that portion of the Senate Railroad Committee, which has been jocosely styled the Trinity, reported favorably the Broadway Surface and Crosstown Railroad Bills. The former contains a clause that the Company shall pay $200,000 annually into the City Treasury until the sum of $2,000,000 has been paid, Judge LOW dissenting from each of the reports. He said three of the Committee were for Surface roads on Broadway, and two for the Underground. He contended that the Surface Road would not relieve Broadway from the pressure of travel, but that the Underground would do so. He charged that a fraud had been perpetrated upon the Senate in presenting remonstrances endorsed as being against the underground, when the body of the papers showed they were against surface and elevated roads. He moved to take from the table the report of the Committee. Carried, 19 to 9. The question then was on the motion to refer the Underground Bill to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. HUMPHREY argued against the bill and Mr. LOW in its favor at some length. Mr. FOLGER insisted that such a bill should not be strangled, but should be discussed by the whole Senate. The Committee had been sitting and hatching for three months, and he did not propose to take its sickly offspring upon trust. Mr. LA BAU said it had been freely charged that the three members of the Committee who concurred in this report were to receive $10,000 for their action, and he regretted that their conduct seemed to give color to the statement. Messrs. HUMPHREY and WILLIAMS denied that they had received anything for reporting against the Underground Bill. After further spicy debate by various Senators, the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

It is said by knowing parties that the Underground Bill has friends enough in the Senate to put it through. There is also a strong probability of the passage of the Surface and Crosstown Bills.

The Senate has concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Excise Bill for the Metropolitan District, and it has gone to the Governor.

The Niagara Ship Canal will come up next week, and its friends count upon its passage. Governor FENTON is certainly hostile to the bill, but there is no authority for the statement that he will veto it if passed.

The Central Railroad Fare Bill will provoke a lively fight in the Senate next week, but will probably secure a majority vote.

An adjournment *sine die* is pretty certain to take place near the end of next week, though strong efforts will be made to sit till the week ensuing.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Masonic Hall Association.

Relative to the College of the City of New-York.

Incorporating the New-York Steam Transit Company.

Authorizing the formation of companies for draining, filling and improving low lands.

Incorporating the Rockaway Beach Hotel Company.

Relative to exemption from jury duty in Kings County.

Authorizing the construction of a permanent quarantine establishment in the Lower Bay.

Authorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks and banking associations.

Mr. KLINE moved to amend by exempting all Government funds deposited at Washington as security for the circulating currency, which was lost. The bill was then passed—22 to 3—Messrs. KLINE, T. MURPHY and WOOD.

Authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax to refund certain moneys paid into the Supreme Court, and not accounted for.

Mr. PLATT reported back the New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill.

The Assembly amendments to the Metropolitan District Excise Bill were concurred in.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the Registry Law; amending the Revised Statutes relative to regulations concerning brokers; relative to dividends to stockholders in life insurance companies; authorizing the formation of Rockaway Beach Land Company.

Mr. HUMPHREY reported from the majority of the Railroad Committee the Broadway Surface Railroad Bill and the Cortlandt and Dey-street Railroad Bill.

Mr. LOW dissented from the report, and moved to take from the table the Underground and Elevated Railroad bills. He regarded a surface railroad in Broadway impracticable, if not impossible, while he believed an underground steam railroad without objection, and called for by the wants of the citizens and the best interests of the City.

The motion prevailed, and the several bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. T. MURPHY said he voted against taking these bills from the table because the people of New-York had not asked for either an elevated, a surface or an underground railroad in Broadway. All that the people of New-York ask is to be relieved from Albany legislation in regard to the projected Broadway Railroad.

Mr. LA BAU said he was informed two weeks ago that the majority of the Railroad Committee would do just what they have done, viz.: report against the elevated railroad, and against the underground, and in favor of the surface and the other railroad schemes. He could tell these gentlemen that there are rumors about the porticos and halls of the Capitol, and the streets of the City, to the effect that each of them has received $10,000 for their action on these bills. [Excitement, and the President called the Senator to order.] Their action gives color to the foul rumors, and they owe it to their own vindication to favor the sending of these bills to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANDREWS was astonished to hear a Senator first give currency to the story that may be floating about concerning the action of the Committee. If he knows them to be true, he should take steps for speedy and thorough investigation. If he does not know them to be true, he should be the last to aid in their dissemination. To merely repeat such rumors without knowledge, either as to their truth or falsity, is at least an outrage.

Mr. FOLGER did not understand the Senator from the First as indorsing the rumor, but as protesting against it, and pointing out a way by which the gentlemen referred to can readily and completely refute the assertions.

Mr. LOW cheerfully bore testimony to the care, patience and ability of associates on the Committee, and of course would not give the least credence to any of the idle rumors with which the air is filled.

Mr. HUMPHREY regretted the remarks of the Senator from the First District. No man had ever proposed to give him a dollar or a dime to report against either the underground or the elevated railroads, or against any other bill. All throughout on these bills the members of the Committee have differed in opinion—on one bill standing 4 to 1, on another 3 to 2, and on another 2 to 3—but their integrity was not to be doubted because of this difference.

Mr. LA BAU disclaimed any intention of indorsing the rumor. He had merely said that such rumors were afloat, and the majority of the Committee gave color to them by their action, and he suggested for their own vindication they ought to support the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS protested that he had not received a shilling to report against these or any other bills. He had never received any amount for the support of, or the opposition to, any legislative measure; and he pronounced the rumor repeated by the Senator from the First District a gross and malicious falsehood.

The President remarked that hereafter he would promptly check any disposition to indulge in personalities, and he doubted not he would have the support of the Senate.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To facilitate the construction of the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad. It appropriates $5,000 per mile.

To aid in the completion of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad. It appropriates $500,000.

Providing for refunding taxes paid on Government securities by Banks and Insurance Companies in New-York assessed in 1863 and 1864.

Mr. FOLGER moved an amendment making the provisions of the bill applicable to every county, which was carried.

To improve Grand-street, Brooklyn.

To incorporate the North American Mail Steamship Company.

For improvement of Third-avenue and Lefferts-street, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. FOLGER offered the following:

Whereas, The Senate, filled with mournful recollections, brought by the return of the day on which ABRAHAM LINCOLN met his violent death, has received an additional sadness from the sudden decease of the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, formerly President of this body, as well as the worthy incumbent of many offices of honor and trust under the State and nation;

Resolved, That as a proper mark of respect for the memory of the departed this body do now adjourn.

The resolution was seconded by H. C. MURPHY, and adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 14.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

By Mr. STILES—Fixing the election of Comptroller of New-York on the day of General State Election. Also, to regulate the salary of Firemen of the Metropolitan Department.

By Mr. SNYDER—To amend the General Insurance Act.

By Mr. ANDRUS—Relative to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company; the bill to amend the Code was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill ordered to a third reading and passed.

The Senate amendments to the Metropolitan Health Bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The State Tax Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CREAMER reported a bill to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their tracks and to authorize the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to use a portion thereof; also to amend the general railroad law.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate Engineers' Association of the Port of New-York; relative to payment of taxes of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in this State; to amend the charter of New-York State Life Insurance Company of Syracuse; to amend the laws relative to the Banking Department; to incorporate Bond Deposit Company of New-York.

Mr. TUCKER moved that the bill to regulate the salary of firemen in the Metropolitan Fire District be read out of its order, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. LYONS moved that when the House adjourn it be till Tuesday morning, which was carried.

Mr. LOCKWOOD offered the following:

Whereas, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that on this day, the anniversary of the death of that distinguished and beloved statesman and patriot, there should be some suitable recognition of that melancholy event; therefore

Resolved, That in commemoration of his death this Assembly do now adjourn.

The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

FROM TORONTO.

Arrest of an Ex-Confederate Officer—He Declares Himself a Fenian, and says that Gen. Sweeney will soon Release Him.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, April 14.

The man arrested at Cornwall yesterday turned out to be a person named WHEELER, an ex-Confederate officer, and now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fenian army.

On being searched his commission was found upon him, and authority given by Gen. SWEENEY to recruit a Fenian battalion in Canada.

Several other interesting documents were also found upon him.

He openly boasted of being a Fenian, but says he has done nothing to justify his arrest. He is satisfied with the quarters assigned him, and says that Gen. SWEENEY will be over shortly and show cause for his release.

LOUISIANA.

Emigration to Mexico—Passports Required—The Methodist Conferences—Mustering out of Troops.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 13.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued orders to the effect that all persons embarking from New-Orleans for Vera Cruz, Tampico or Matamoras, Mexico, must obtain passports from the Provost Marshal. This order causes much remark. The morning papers say that the order is directed against Confederate colonization schemes.

The ship *Porter*, burned at Apalachicola, has 1,400 bales of cotton on board, half of which was saved in a damaged condition. A contract has been awarded to remove it at forty per cent. of its valuation. It is insured at Liverpool.

Cargoes of produce and merchandise are being shipped from here up the swollen rivers.

The Methodist Conference is still discussing the Bishop's veto.

There is much feeling in regard to the consolidation scheme of the Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads.

Mississippians here say that they have assurances that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be released on parole, to remain in Mississippi.

The Ninety-seventh and Eighty-eighth Colored Infantry are to be mustered out of the service immediately, an order to that effect having been issued from the military headquarter of this department.

In Alabama, orders have been given to muster out all the volunteer troops in the State by the 15th inst. After this order has been complied with, there will be none but regular troops left in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

News and Gossip in San Francisco—Anecdotes of Early Settlers, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 13.

The New Almaden Quicksilver Company has on hand thirty-four thousand flasks of quicksilver enough to supply the world for ninety days.

The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived here this morning with New-York dates of March 21. Among her passengers are Ex-Gov. E. STANLEY, from Southampton, and Mr. THOMAS W. KNOX, the distinguished journalist and author, and late of the Associated Press, who will accompany Col. BULKLEY, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Russian Telegraph Expedition.

VERMONT.

A Murderer Convicted.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, April 14.

In the Chittenden County Court this evening the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against JOHN WARD, *alias* Jerome Tavigne, of New-York City, for the murder of Mrs. SALLY GRISWOLD, of Williston, on the 28th of August last, and "Not guilty" for CHAS. H. POTTER, of Williston, for the same offence. The trial has occupied the entire week, and has excited the most intense interest in this community.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer Vera Cruz Ashore on the North Carolina Coast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 14.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, from New York for Vera Cruz, went ashore at half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst, during a thick fog, on Body's Island, North Carolina.

Passengers, mails and baggage were landed safely.

The greatest part of the cargo will be saved.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Civil Rights Bill and the Freedmen—The Quarantine Rigidly Enforced.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 13.

The cargo of the schooner *Satilla*, which arrived at Norfolk direct from the West Indies, was sold at auction here yesterday.

The old line of steamers on the Chesapeake Bay have reduced their fares to $3, in consequence of the competition for the travel introduced by the Leary line of steamers.

The stormy weather of the past week, and easterly gales which have prevailed on the coast for some ten days, have about terminated for the present. The weather clears off to-day, and the large fleet which has been gathering in the Roads got under way, and sailed for their various destinations.

The colored people of Hampton and the surrounding country had a great rejoicing on last Wednesday night over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Illuminations and torch-lights were in full blast, and every possible expression given to their feelings, on account of the passage of the bill which entitles them to all the immunities of the Republic.

The brigs *Charles Welsley*, *Chattanooga*, schooner *Peerless*, from the West Indies, bound to Baltimore, with cargoes of sugar, arrived off the harbor to-day, and duly quarantined for the fifteen days, according to established Quarantine regulation. All on board were well. The Quarantine will now be rigidly enforced on all vessels coming from the West Indies, or any other port infected with the cholera.

The steamer *Eliza Hancox*, recently chartered for this purpose, is permanently stationed in the vicinity of the Capes of Virginia, and makes daily cruises to intercept all vessels bound into Chesapeake Bay, and furnishes them with the proper instructions as regards anchoring, sanitary regulations, &c.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 14.

The whaling ship *Congress* arrived at Hilo from the Line, March 9. She had done nothing.

The following vessels were at Marguerette Bay, Dec. 24: Barks *Fanny Hunter*, 100 barrels of oil; *Hunchback*, *Nile* and *Richmond*, clean; ship *Reindeer*, clean; bark *Martha Thomas* arrived clean, March 13; the bark *Onward*, ALLEN, was reported on the California coast with 200 barrels of oil, and the *Arnolds*, HOWES, with one whale.

PAPER MADE FROM WOOD.

The Grinding of Forest Trees into Newspaper Sheets—The Metamorphosis of a Day—A Remarkable and Ingenious Process.

Had Macbeth, the doughty Scottish chieftain, lived in these days of high civilization and abounding knowledge, he scarcely would have hurled his sublime defiance at Macduff in the full faith that he should escape all unharmed by man's relentless anger "till Birnam woods do come to Dunsinane." Things far more marvelous than such a vagary of nature are now almost of daily occurrence. The subtle workings of man's inventive faculties are fast unlocking the hidden things of time, revealing the inmost arcana of the universe, and all that teeming brains are active in conceiving, cunning hands are swift in executing. Therefore it behooves none to doubt, nor even to be surprised, at the announcement of any new thing, however preposterous or impossible it may seem to their philosophy. Be not startled, therefore, good reader, nor even be a whit incredulous, when we tell you that yonder towering poplar, in the pride of its age and strength, or that fragrant and umbrageous hemlock, or that spreading cottonwood tree which just now drank up the moisture by the river bank—that these same stately forest trees, in the short space of less than a day, may all be transmuted, by the aid of skillful mechanism, until nothing valuable of their original elements remains but the stately sheet of paper—strong and flexible in texture, and bright and cheerful in appearance—upon which the Times is printed for welcome perusal at your fireside and counting-house. We have just had an opportunity of witnessing how this strange result is achieved by an examination of the extensive wood pulp works of the American Wood Paper Company, at Manayunk, Philadelphia; and for the information of our readers we propose to give some account of the process.

At the invitation of Messrs. Jessup & Moore and Martin Nixon, the proprietors of these paper mills, a party of two hundred gentlemen, composed of the best known men in the newspaper and book publishing trade of New-York, Baltimore, Washington, Boston and Philadelphia, members of Congress and scientific persons, assembled on Thursday at the latter city for the purpose of visiting the works. At 11 o'clock they set out from the Continental Hotel, and after a pleasant ride of an hour and a half, they reached their destination.

The Manayunk Pulp Works, we were informed, were begun in August, 1864, and completed during the present month. The buildings are built of stone and brick, and occupy a space of about 1,000 feet in length by 350 in width, and cost over $500,000. The canal and river are close to them, and the Flat Rock Paper Mills make part of the establishment, which covers in the aggregate ten acres of ground. These are, without doubt, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and are capable of producing from twelve to fifteen tons of paper pulp *per diem*, while the straw pulp produced by the Flat Rock Mills averages daily from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds. The works were projected by a company of gentlemen from different parts of the Union, and the subscribed capital is estimated at from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and the investments, or active capital employed in the Wood Pulp Works and the Flat Rock Paper Mills, is between one and two million dollars. These works will increase the daily production of printing paper about 13,000 pounds, lessening to that extent the consumption of rags, thus diminishing the price of both.

The present process for pulping wood was begun about the year 1850, by Mr. Hugh Burgess. Various improvements have at different times been made in the apparatus, until perfection may almost be said to be attained. The chief part of the process is a secret, but some idea of its wonderful nature can be given by a brief description. The wood which is to be made into pulp is taken into the chopping-house, containing two choppers, capable of cutting each over 35 to 40 cords of wood every twenty-four hours. The wood is reduced in these choppers to little chips, which are received in cars and conveyed by an elevator to the boilers, ten in number, situate in a building 75 by 132 feet. These boilers can turn out 30,000 pounds of pulp (dried) in twenty-four hours. Here the chips are boiled in alkali for five or six hours, until the fibres are separated, when the mass, mixed with chemicals, is blown into vats below. The chemicals held in solution are then drawn from the pulp by water, and the pulp is afterward taken out and bleached in the usual manner. When bleached it is put into a vat in the drying-house, when, being diluted with water, it assumes the consistence of weak milk. From this vat it is conveyed through a pipe to a sort of tank, from which it is made to run over a revolving cylinder, and the water being drawn off, the pulp adheres to one side of the cylinder, from which it runs on a blanket to other cylinders, until it becomes dry enough to maintain consistency. It passes over thirteen cylinders before it is sufficiently dry to be cut into sheets. The sheets intended for bookmaking are sent to the mills at Wilmington, while those for newspaper are taken to the Flat Rock Mill, adjoining, where they are mixed with straw material, in the proportion of eighty per cent. of wood to twenty of straw, to give the requisite degree of softness and tenacity. It will be noticed that in the production of pulp no mechanical action is used, chemical means only being employed.

In all these vast buildings nothing but the smoke that goes out from the chimneys is wasted. The liquid which runs off from the pulp is "recovered" in the round-house, a building two hundred feet in diameter. Here are twelve furnaces, from which a blast is carried over the surface of the liquor, flowing in boilers below, which deprives it of its ligneous and other adulterations. The residue, with a due mixture of white ash, is again brought into requisition in the tanks. Whatever there is of residuum after these processes is employed for manure. Adjoining the round-house are an alkali storehouse and a mixing-house, and kilns for the manufacture of marble lime required in the alkali department. At the north end is a settling pond to furnish clear water for the works. It is 300 feet square, 10 feet deep, and has a capacity of 5,500,000 gallons. All the mills are worked by water power. The consumption of wood for this establishment may be inferred from the fact that its stock of that necessity on hand at this time is about 15,000 cords. It employs comparatively few hands, most of the labor being done by machinery.

Our space does not permit us to enter into a more elaborate description of this interesting and ingenious paper-mill: but we trust that our readers will be satisfied from what we have said that there need no longer be fear of the supply of printing paper falling short while forest timber, comparatively unserviceable for other purposes, can thus be utilized for one of the chief wants of life.

After returning to the hotel the guests sat down to an excellent dinner given by Messrs. Jessup & Moore and Nixon, at which Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, and the oldest newspaper proprietor of that city, presided. Quite a genial time followed, and remarks were made by Hon. Mr. Jenckes, M. C. from Rhode Island; Hon. Mr. Rice, M. C. from Massachusetts; Hon. Mr. Kasson, M. C. from Iowa; Henry Carey and Daniel Dougherty, Esqs., of Philadelphia; Theo. Tilton and Erastus Brooks, Esqs., of New-York, and many others.

The occasion was satisfactory, profitable and instructive to all who were present.

The Sanitary Police Report.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending April 9, 1866:

Complaints of nuisance received	645
Notices served for abatement	1,066
Nuisances abated under service of notice	1,158
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	337
Loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,700
Dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, dogs and cats, calves and bobs seized and removed from City	159
Unsound veal, pounds, removed from City	3,570
Unsound beef, pounds, removed from City	550
Unsound mutton, pounds, removed from City	3,160
Unsound poultry, pounds, removed from City	800
Unsound pork, pounds, removed from City	60
No. of barrels of offal removed	2,550

All of which is respectfully submitted.
B. G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

National Mining Convention.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present unsettled state of political and financial affairs at the National Capital and throughout the country, together with a well grounded impression that nothing will be done during the present session of Congress with regard to the mining and mineral interests; and,

Whereas, The honorable governors of various States and Territories, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and mining corporations throughout the United States have not had requisite time and facilities for preparing statistics, appointing delegates to represent their respective interests at the proposed Convention; and

Whereas, A longer period of time is required to procure and collate information, statictists and reports connected with the various mining and mineral interests of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That, in order to make the National Convention and its results equal to the various interests to be represented therein, that the proposed Convention shall be postponed until early in the coming Winter; and be it further

Resolved, That in the meantime this Committee shall continue their labors and use every endeavor to collate the necessary statistics, and to accept such measures as may be deemed advisable to secure the largest representation of delegates to coöperate with the Committee and to take part in the business of the said Committee when it shall take place.

S. E. CURRIE, Chairman,
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary,
Of the Executive Committee.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Drills During the Week—Appointments and Resignations—Miscellaneous.

On Monday evening the Fourth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves, assembled at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, for battalion drill. The attendance was fair, but not as full as it ought to have been. One reason for this apparent lack of members was the illness of at least two of the officers commanding companies, Capts. Webster and Morris. The command was formed in six companies of about twenty files each, several files dropping in after the battalion was put in motion. In noticing the previous drills of this regiment, we took occasion to point out the slip-shop style of turbans worn by the men and we were glad to notice on Monday evening that some attempt at regularity was made by the different companies. But we were surprised to see so many of the sergeants minus that important portion of their head dress. For the present we would suggest to the Board of Officers, that the turban be dispensed with at drills, and that the men be required to wear the fez folded down, as the appearance of the command under arms will be greatly improved thereby. The several movements in the drill were neatly executed, and the advance in line of battle was very finely performed, but we opine that the company drills need to be more strict to insure the prompt execution of battalion movements. While the drill was in progress, we became impressed with the idea that the fault lay very much with the line officers, as it does with seven-tenths of our militia regiments. Company drills should be made to be of positive benefit; the manual of arms should be taught thoroughly, and the men made to attend to their duties. We know it is too often the rule for company commanders to go through the entire "school of the company" each evening that the company assembles for drill, and it is a very injudicious course. Teach your men the position of a soldier, and inculcate the prime necessity for their steadiness while under arms. Put the company through the facings until they become so habituated to the movements that they will spring into their several positions with alacrity. Insist upon every man dwelling upon the several motions in each movement of the manual of arms. Exercise your company frequently in the movements of "fix bayonets" and "unfix bayonets," and devote an evening occasionally to the loadings and firings. In short, drill your command thoroughly and carefully, allowing no slight to occur or a careless spirit to prevail. Do this, gentlemen, and, our word for it, you will soon find that battalion drills will go off far better, and with greater ease. These hints are not intended for the officers of the Fourth alone, for we are sorry to say many of our City regiments are sadly deficient in these matters. As regards the rank and file of the Fourth, we have a few words of kindly counsel for them also. Nearly all of those enrolled in the ranks of the Zouaves have served in the armies of the Union during the war, and they ought to know by experience the value and necessity of strict discipline. We think that many of them consider that they are conferring a great favor upon their officers in allowing themselves to be drilled at all, and consequently are in the frequent habit of taking liberties with their commanding officers while under arms. The sooner they get rid of this notion the better it will be for the command. If a man wishes to become a member of the National Guard, he ought to remember that when he enrolls himself in the State service, he becomes for the nonce just as much a soldier and a subordinate as he was when marching through the wilds of Virginia or fighting in the mountains of the West. If he thinks otherwise, his room is far better than his presence. In the army, each company vied with its fellows in maintaining its individual reputation, and the sequence was that the regiments in the United States service were unequaled by any troops in the world. When you put on the uniform given you by the State, and take into your hands the arms furnished by the State, you are obliged by every honorable feeling to obey your officers and endeavor to aid them in bringing the company and the regiment to that degree of efficiency every enthusiastic military man admires. If the individual members of a company do not work harmoniously and zealously, the command will fall below the average; and it is ridiculous for the members of a regiment to expect their Colonel to make the command a first-class one, if they do not, one and all, work with him to that end. It is far better to have a skeleton organization, and well-drilled, than to have a regiment with overflowing ranks and the command a mere mob. At the drill of the Fourth, on Monday evening, Col. Hull was in command, and he was ably assisted by Major Ferguson and Adjt. Leonard. The Sergeant-Major of this regiment is a good specimen of that important member of the non-commissioned staff. We would inform the First and Second Lieutenants of Capt. Rockafellar's company that their position is on a line with the file-closers, and not a pace in rear of them.

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment assembled at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., for battalion drill. The attendance was not so full as that observed at the preceding drill, there being only ten files front in each company. Owing to the press of visitors and their obtrusive conduct, the drill did not pass off with that smoothness customary with the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Some delay was also made in the formation of the line of parade. Col. Farrar exercised the command in the usual routine of battalion drill, and the execution of the different movements was, in the main, successful. After the battalion had been pretty severely exercised as a moving column, caps were served out and the loadings and firings performed. The several companies seemed emulous of outdoing each other, and consequently became nervous, thus marring in a great measure the beauty of this part of the evening's exercises. Col. Farrar was evidently annoyed, as he had good reason to be, at the thoughtless mirth of the spectators, and his indignation culminated in the expulsion of nearly every person not having a lady with him. We hope that in future some discretion will be exercised in admitting spectators to battalion drills at the arsenal by any regiment. On the previous evening, at the drill of the Fourth Regiment, several movements were not properly executed, owing to the cautionary commands not being understood amid the noise and confusion created by the spectators in the room.

On Wednesday evening, the First Troop, Washington Greys, Eighth Regiment, assembled for drill at their regimental armory over Centre Market. Capt. George B. Smith was in command. The attendance of the members was very good, there being forty-four sabres in line. This troop has for many years borne a most excellent reputation, and their appearance on parade has always been soldierly and uniform. Since the Eighth Regiment abandoned their distinctive gray uniform, an occurrence we have always regretted, the troop has adopted the uniform worn by the United States Regular Cavalry, a style severe in its simplicity. We were much pleased with the drill of the troop on Wednesday evening, but we think that if the men had been drilled with drawn sabres, a greater degree of steadiness would have been achieved, beside being more soldierly. While watching the different manœuvres we remembered the quaint speech of a General in the Army of the Potomac, whose predilections were all in favor of infantry and bayonets. He was looking at some dismounted cavalry going through the movements of a battalion drill, and struck with their correct bearing and alignments, the General exclaimed, "What a pity to spoil so many good infantry soldiers by ever putting them on horses." We were tempted to say the same thing of the Eighth Regiment Troop. When marching in column by fours and changing front by divisions the alignments were admirable, and the right and left oblique step was finely executed. Capt. Smith is evidently well posted in cavalry tactics, and understands the difficult art of manœuvring a troop in a small space to perfection. As the troop was about to be dismissed, they were agreeably surprised by the advent of a number of their lady friends, who came under proper escort—a goodly supply of eatables, and a string band. The room was then lighted up, when it presented a most attractive appearance—the decorations used by Company C at their reception lending additional beauty to the scene. Among those present during the evening were Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, commanding the Third Brigade; Col. Varian, Lieut.-Col. Wentworth, and several other officers of the Eighth Regiment. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

RECENT COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 14, 1866:

Fifth Brigade—Cornelius H. Murphy, Judge-Advocate, April 7, vice S. A. Dodge, honorably discharged.

Sixth Brigade—Adrian V. Cortelyon, Jr., Judge-Advocate, April 9, vice B. W. Downing, resigned.

First Regiment of Artillery—Thomas Casey, First Lieutenant, April 6, vice William Handy, resigned. Paul James Hurley, Second Lieutenant, April 6, vice John N. Reynolds, resigned. William Tungbecker, Second Lieutenant, April 6, vice B. Hasper, deceased.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—Richard L. Roberts, Second Lieutenant, April 7, original vacancy.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry—E. H. Merrihew, Adjutant, April 9, vice A. H. Bronson, resigned.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. G. Burnett, Captain, April 9, original vacancy. Harmon Near, First Lieutenant, April 9, original vacancy. George Paulmier, Second Lieutenant, April 9, original vacancy.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—George G. Nolton, Captain, April 7, vice D. B. Seaver, declined. Samuel Hopkins, First Lieutenant, April 7, vice James Waller, declined. John Fullager, Captain, April 7, vice C. E. Chapman, resigned. B. Franklin Hart, First Lieutenant, April 7, vice John Fullager, promoted. Wm. W. Sharp, Second Lieutenant, April 7, vice B. F. Hart, promoted. Howard Galpin, Captain, April 7, vice A. A. Drake, removed from district. John J. Henning, First Lieutenant, April 7, vice H. Galpin, promoted. Charles H. Raberg, Jr., Second Lieutenant, April 7, vice J. J. Henning, promoted.

Frank Owens, First Lieutenant, April 7, vice E. S. Cheesbro, declined.

Harrison G. McFaddin, Second Lieutenant, April 7, vice Calvin Noyes, declined.

Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry—Henry C. Smith, Captain, April 9, vice F. P. Cook, resigned.

Lyman E. Henderson, First Lieutenant, April 9, vice H. C. Smith, promoted.

Fifty-Second Regiment of Infantry—Philip Koerner, Captain April 10, vice John Browers, resigned.

Deidrieth Zahrt, First Lieutenant, April 10, vice Philip Stoltz, promoted.

Eightieth Regiment of Infantry—Andrew Showerman, First Lieutenant, April 9, vice H. T. Peters, promoted.

Charles M. Fisher, Second Lieutenant, April 9, vice E. E. Griffith, resigned.

Battery A, Seventeenth Brigade—Richard M. Casler, Second Lieutenant, April 9, vice John L. Symonds, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending April 14, 1866:

April 10, Tenth Regiment, James Dodds, Captain, declined.

April 10, Fourth Regiment, L. O. Goodridge, Captain, removed from district.

April 10, Twenty-second Regiment, Thos. L. Thornell, Captain, declined.

April 10, Twenty-second Regiment, Isaac Smith, First Lieutenant, declined.

April 10, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Robert Young, Second Lieutenant, appointed on Metropolitan Police.

April 10, Eighty-fourth Regiment, G. F. Doah, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

April 10, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Simon Hazleton, Quartermaster, declined.

April 10, Eighty-first Regiment, Willard A. Ingham, Captain, removed from district.

April 10, Fifty-sixth Regiment, T. J. Mason, Second Lieutenant, declined.

April 10, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Lindon L. Emery, Second Lieutenant, declined.

April 10, Forty-third Regiment, A.C. Hyde, Lieutenant-Colonel, term of service expired.

April 10, Third Regiment, Thomas Reilly, Frst Lieutenant, removed from district.

April 10, Seventh Regiment, John W. Murray, Captain, term of service expired.

April 10, First Infantry, R. McKechnire, Captain, declined.

April 10, First Infantry, Walter L. Thompson, Captain, declined.

April 10, Battery A, Eleventh Brigade, E. O. Hotchkiss, Captain, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual reception of Company D, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, will take place next Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at their handsome armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The various Committees are making the most strenuous exertions to insure a perfect success. Several surprises, in the way of decoration, are in course of preparation.

The Ninth Regiment will take possession of their new armory in Twenty-sixth-street next week. The company rooms are in a forward state of completion.

The postponed election for Colonel in the Sixth Regiment will be held on the 19th inst., at the regimental armory.

Col. Maidhof, of the Eleventh Regiment, will leave for Europe on Wednesday next, for a trip of four months.

At an election held at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory on Friday evening, Capt. Geo. M. Dusenberry was unanimously elected Major. This makes two field officers from Company D—Col. Farrar being a former Captain, which must be gratifying to the members, though we trust it will not impair the efficiency of that command.

The Fifth Regiment will parade on the 23d, in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The line to be formed at 1:30 P. M.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry will drill by wing at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue on the evenings of the 17th and 19th inst.

THE CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Travel to a great Extent Resumed—An Arrest—Issue of Licenses—Meeting of Drivers at Landmann's Park.

Travel was to a great extent resumed on nearly all the City roads yesterday, but as soon as darkness set in the cars were withdrawn, as during the two previous evenings.

On the Third-avenue line about 45 cars were running. All were crowded to excess. To-day it is thought that the number of cars can be considerably increased. The President of the road, Mr. Squires, has declared his intention of resisting the demands of the strikers to the last.

On the Fourth-avenue line, about 25 cars were running, driven by men who had apparently come in from the rural districts. They were repeatedly threatened with violence. About 11 o'clock, as one of the cars of this line reached the Astor House terminus, the driver was accosted by a man named Stokes, who was formerly an employe on the road. After some angry words had passed between them, Stokes, it is alleged, took out a quid of tobacco which he was chewing and cast it in the face of the driver. The act was loudly cheered by the crowd. Stokes, however, was promptly seized by Officer Howe, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who conducted him before Judge Dowling, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. The Judge, after giving the prisoner a severe reprimand, and notifying him that he would be sent to the Island if he repeated the offence, discharged him. A large crowd followed the officer and his prisoner to the Tombs.

On the Sixth-avenue line 32 cars were running, about one-third of the usual number. The strikers were notified by the managers of this road that their demands would in no event be complied with.

On the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line a few cars were running at very long intervals. This was the case also on the Second-avenue line.

The Eighth-avenue road usually run about 100 cars. Of these only one-quarter were in operation yesterday. This road has notified the strikers that they need not expect their demands to be complied with.

All the companies are receiving constant applications for the vacant positions of the strikers, but the difficulty is that few of them are experienced hands. Selections are made from those furnishing the best recommendations, and they are at once set to work. Considerable excitement was manifested all day at the different *termini* of the lines, by the crowds collected there, but the presence of the police prevented any overt acts.

Commencing on Thursday last, First Marshal J. B. Tappan, of the Mayor's office, has granted 96 licenses to applicants for the position of car-driver on the various City Railroads; 17 were granted on Thursday, 32 on Friday, and 47 yesterday. The fee is only 25 cents, and any person who is a citizen can obtain a license.

The strikers have thus far behaved with great moderation, no disturbance of note having occurred. The presence of the police is deemed necessary, however, at all points where the drivers congregate, and one or more policemen accompanies each car in its passage through the city. A determined spirit is manifested alike by the drivers and the companies, neither party seeming willing to yield anything to the other. It appears probable at present that none of the old employes will be able to regain their situations at any price.

Last evening, a meeting of drivers was held at Landmann's Park, corner Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, at which were assembled all the drivers of the City, numbering in the neighborhood of 1,500 persons. Mr. Thomas Levin, of the Third-avenue road, was chosen President, Philip Rourke, Fourth-avenue, Vice-President, and William R. Sandford, Fourth-avenue, Secretary. Representatives from each railroad were invited to take seats on the platform, and gentlemen from the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth-avenues, the East Broadway, Clinton-street, Forty-second and Grand-street, Canal-street and the Belt Railroads accepted the invitation. Speeches were made by Messrs. Levin, Judge Birdsall, Brass, Newman, Hugh Mitchell and A. P. McDermot. The speakers recommended unity of action, persistency in their demands, and above all, the preservation of the peace. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We are a united body of men, working on the respective roads of this City, finding that $2 per day being inadequate for the support of ourselves and families have asked for a reasonable advance in our pay of 50 cents for laboring 16 hours each day; the same being refused by the respective stockholders of the respective City roads, we are compelled to stop working, as the exigencies of the times demand it.

Resolved, That we, the majority of us have families looking to us for support, we appeal to a sympathizing public to ask if our cause is just, as we are compelled to stand out to the last man.

Resolved, That as we are termed strikers, and officers of the law are attached to each and every car, the same is deemed unnecessary by us, as we intend to be law-abiding citizens, and molest nor interfere with any man the respective companies may choose to hire.

Resolved, That as we have the sympathy of the Press and public with us, we intend to keep the confidence of the same by being orderly and united.

Resolved, That we, as united car-drivers, will pledge ourselves to stand firmly by each other until our reasonable object is accomplished.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the public and members of the press for sympathizing with us in our deep affliction.

The meeting was orderly, well conducted, and perfectly harmonious in its action.

Meeting of the Bar in Relation to the Death of Mr. Dickinson.

Pursuant to a call for a preliminary meeting of the Bar, to take measures for the formal meeting to be held in reference to the death of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the members of the Bar collected in the Law Library yesterday.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Pierrepont, who said: Gentlemen, we have been called together for the purpose of considering what is the proper action for the Bar to take in view of the dispensation of Providence, which has taken from us one who has been long known among us as one of our most eminent members and most patriotic cititizes. I move that Mr. George T. Curtis be requested to act as chairman of the meeting.

The motion was adopted and Mr. Curtis took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Stoughton, Mr. John J. Hill was chosen Secretary.

Judge Pierrepont moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions and make arrangements for the meeting.

The motion was carried, and the chairman appointed Judge Pierrepont, Mr. Lord, Judge Bosworth, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Evarts, Judge Allen and Mr. Stoughton as such Committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

The Remains of the Late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at Home.

Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday, April 14.

The remains of the late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson arrived here to-day.

A committee of citizens met the funeral party at Susquehanna, and accompanied it to Binghamton.

The train was draped in mourning, and approached the depot in perfect silence, the assembled thousands uncovering their heads as it approached in veneration of the departed statesman, their friend and neighbor.

The procession was formed to the sound of solemn dirges, and with slow and measured step the remains were escorted to the late residence of the departed statesman, "The Orchard."

The line was very imposing, consisting of the Masonic Fraternity, the Fire Department, members of the bar, Board of Trustees of the village, the Funeral Committee and citizens.

All business was suspended.

The public buildings and private dwellings were draped in mourning.

Profound sorrow reigned throughout the village at the loss of so good and great a man.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Suspicious Character at Yorkville.—The terrible family massacre that occurred in Philadelphia lately has awakened almost as much interest here as it has done in the vicinity of its occurrence. On Friday night a man answering the appearance of one of the murderers entered a liquor saloon near the corner of Ninety-second-street and Third-avenue, Yorkville. A woman waited on him, and becoming satisfied from his published description as well as by drawing out from him that he came from Philadelphia but a few days before, she asked a couple of men to arrest him. They refused to do it, believing that the man was too dangerous to take in custody. They followed him some distance, and finally let him go, because they could not meet with a policeman to face the danger. The man was a stranger in Yorkville, did not appear to have a great deal of money, and at the time cars were reaching the village from the city about once every hour. When last seen he would have to walk to Harlem by foot, as the cars shortly afterward stopped, owing to the strike of the car-drivers. At all events the people of Yorkville are positive that one of the Deering family murderers was in the village on Friday evening.

Fatal City Car Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey over the body of Anna Fox, at her late residence on the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. From the evidence elicited on the inquest, it appeared that the death of deceased was the result of injuries received by being run over by a Sixth-avenue car on the night of the 16th ult. How the accident occurred did not appear. The first seen of the deceased after the accident she was lying on the track, some feet behind the car. When examined, a deep cut was found on her left leg, which injury was the cause of death. The Jury found: "That deceased came to her death from being run over by a car belonging to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. They further consider the driver of said car guilty of negligence in running over the deceased." Mrs. Fox was 25 years of age.

Collision in the North River.—The steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. Kennedy, for Liverpool, while coming down the North River, and when off Governor's Island, about 9:30 A. M. yesterday, collided with the schooner *Percy Heildret*, Gray, of and from Philadelphia for Nantucket, coal laden, striking her in the main chains and sinking her her immediately. The *Percy Heildret* was in the act of crossing the steamship's bow, and finding she could not do it, altered the helm to go astern; failing in that, altered helm again to cross the bow; the engines were reversed, but not in time to avoid the collision. The *City of Paris* carried away her foretop gallantmast. The crew of the schooner were all saved and taken on board the steamer, and afterward sent to the City in a tug.

Murderous Affray at Yonkers.—A man named Matthew Tansey was stabbed and instantly killed at Yonkers, on Friday night, by a man named Delaney. Tansey's brother Roger was also stabbed by Delaney. It is stated that Delaney was quarreling with a man at the Flats, when the Tanseys interfered. Delaney immediately drew a knife and stabbed Jonathan Tansey in the breast, killing him instantly. He also wounded Roger Tansey, and then fled. He has not yet been arrested. The Tansey's were stone masons. Delaney was in the rebel service during the war.

Departure of Rev. Dr. Thompson for Europe.—Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, will leave this City with his family for a tour in Europe, on Wednesday next. Monday next will be the twenty-first anniversary of the ministry of Dr. Thompson in the Tabernacle Church, and the congregation have availed themselves of this occasion to testify their esteem for their minister by increasing his salary to $6,000 per annum. An outfit for the voyage, costing $3,500, has also been presented to Dr. Thompson.

Temperance Demonstration.—The fourth of the series of public temperance meetings under the auspices of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, will take place on Monday evening, April 16, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford streets. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas and Rev. Wm. McAllister, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Wm. H. Boole, of New-York.

Sailing of the Steamer Atlantic.—The North American Lloyd's steamship *Atlantic*, Captain C. Hager, left this port yesterday on her second voyage to Bremen, carrying a large number of passengers and the U. S. mail, with so heavy a cargo that she could not pass the bar until 5 p. m. The *Baltic* will follow on the 26th inst.

Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Van Buren.—The funeral of Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Lyman Van Buren, late of the New-York Volunteers, will take place from No. 46 Union-square, at 4½ P. M. to-day. The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward, will parade as the funeral escort. Major-Gen. Hooker has tendered the services of the Governor's Island band.

Removal of Hon. D. S. Dickinson's Remains.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was removed from his son-in-law's residence, No. 129 East Thirty-fourth-street, and sent on to Binghamton, where the funeral will take place to-day.

Musical.

St. Stephen's Church.—A grand concert in aid of the building fund of this Church will be given to-night by the artists of the Italian opera company. Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mme. de Lussan, Mlle. Stella Bonheur, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci and Mr. Appy will take part in the entertainment.

Irving Hall.—A grand sacred concert will be given here to-night. Mr. Morgan, the great organist, will perform on Odell's new organ, and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Wm. Castle and Mr. Jules Lumbard, take part in the vocal department.

Connecticut.—The Bridgport *Standard* learns that P. T. Barnum is likely to be a prominent candidate for Speaker of the next Legislative House. If the great showman should be chosen presiding officer, there would be no delay in the work of legislation. He never wastes time, and will not allow others to do so if he can prevent it.

Obituary.

DEATH OF OLE BULL.

The Montreal *Gazette* reports the death of Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, at Quebec, on the 10th inst. This distinguished musical genius was born at Bergen, in Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. His early passion for music was repressed by his father, who placed him, at the age of eighteen, at the University of Christina. While there he developed strong symptoms of his musical powers. In 1829 he went to Cassell to study with Spohr, but meeting a chilling reception, soon began the study of the law at Göttingen. This was not found congenial, and he returned to music, giving his first concert at Minden. Becoming involved in a duel he was forced to leave for Paris, where for some time he led a miserable existence, and even attempted suicide. By the patronage of a lady who took an interest in him, he was enabled to start anew and to make his appearance as a violinist; and during a very successful professional tour of seven years' duration, through England and the Continent, accumulated a handsome fortune, and returned to his native place with a Parisian wife. After remaining there for five years he came to this country and was most enthusiastically received—returning in 1845. During the next seven years he gave concerts, built a theatre in Bergen, and endeavored to establish national art schools in Norway. His patriotism occasioned him much trouble and many prosecutions, involving ultimately the loss of a large portion of his fortune, to which was added that of his wife. With his remaining means he purchased one hundred and twenty thousand acres of wild land in Pennsylvania, on which he designed to settle a large colony. The colony project, however, proved a failure, and he was forced once more to return to concert giving. In 1854, just after the completion of the Academy of Music in this City, he leased the building, with the intention of undertaking the management of the Italian opera. This was also an unsuccessful enterprise, and attended with heavy losses. Since then, he has given concerts in all portions of Europe and in this country, generally with success. His death at the early age of fifty-six is doubtless to some extent the result of a succession of misfortunes, any one of which might have crushed a man of ordinary energy and pluck, but which did not seem to make him the less resolute and confident of the future.

DEATH OF JOHN KEBLE.

The latest English papers announce the death of Rev. John Keble, one of the most accomplished clergymen in the Church of England, and the well-known author of *The Christian Year*. He was graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1810, and was about 76 years of age at the time of his death. He was many years Professor of Poetry in the University, but the latter part of his life has been spent chiefly in retirement, in literary pursuits, and in the diligent discharge of his duties as a parish minister at Hursley, in Hampshire, near Winchester. He was one of the most rigid ritualists, and an early leader in the high church party. He succeeded so far well in the management of his own parish as to make of it quite a model, according to high church ideas, so that it was said not to contain a single dissenter. The literary work by which he is most widely known, *The Christian Year*, was published in 1827, containing *Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year*. It contains the ideas of the ritualistic system in their extreme forms, expressed in every verse, often rich in poetic imagery. It has gone through 40 editions. He was one of the writers of *Facts for the Times*, 1834-36, and one of the editors of the Oxford *Library of the Fathers*, 39 volumes. He also published two volumes of sermons, a poetic version of the Psalms of David, the *Lyra Innocentium*, and the *Child's Christian Year*, besides occasional pamphlets and contributions to periodicals, mostly on church subjects and in furtherance of the high church interest. He was a devoted and conscientious Christian, a diligent pastor, and a man of eminent purity and consistency in life and character.

Major Alfred M. Barbour, for a long time Chief Quartermaster of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, died in Montgomery, Ala., a few days since. He was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and a brother of John S. Barbour, Esq., President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. Major Barbour entered public life at an early age—in his 22d year—as one of the Delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia, from Monongahela County, and took an active part in the proceedings of the House. Soon after the close of his legislative career, he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry, and held that position at the time of the John Brown raid, and until the buildings were destroyed by fire in the Spring of 1861. He was a gentleman of fine attainments, and enjoyed an extensive popularity in the South.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 14.

Mining Stocks are firm; Ophir, $865; Savage, $1,095; Belcher, $360; Yellow Jacket, $830; Chollar Potosi, $355; Crown Point, $1,875.

Legal-Tenders 97c.

Sailed—Opposition steamer *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan del Sur.

Arrived—Ship *Peruvian*, Powers, from New-York.

The flags to-day are at half-mast, in memory of the death of President Lincoln.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, April 14.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. Watts, sailed at 7 o'clock this evening, for Liverpool.

Death of Col. Henry H. Cummin.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, April 14.

Col. Henry H. Cummin, an eminent lawyer of this place, died suddenly to-day.

From Savannah.

Savannah, Saturday, April 14.

Arrived, Norwegian ship *Palmitrack*, fifty-four days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt.

Fenian Rendezvous.

Belfast, Me., Saturday, April 14.

One of the Fenian rendezvous in Maine is said to be Mount Desert, and a British vessel is said to be cruising near Frenchman's Bay, on the lookout.

No Epidemics at Key West.

Post Hospital, Key West Barracks, Fla.,
Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We see by the New-York papers that we have had several cases of yellow-fever, cholera, &c., on this Island. I assure you there is no truth in the report. Key West has been for several months *unusually* healthy, and I do not believe there is a serious case of sickness on the Island. This hospital, of which I have charge, has not a single patient in it. We have no contagious or infectious diseases, nor have we had any for a long time.

In behalf of the citizens of Key West I send you this note, and request you will make it public.

Very respectfully,
WM. F. CORNICK, M. D., Health Officer.

Fashions for April.

From Le Follet.

The law of fashion with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner. It is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plaits all round the waist; the front and sides, at any rate, must be plain. There are, however, two styles in vogue—the "Princesse" and the "Fourreau." For most figures we give the preference to the former, which has one large plait at the back, while the second is entirely on the bias, like a long casaque, and is certainly graceful, there being nothing to mark the waist; the "Fourreau" is therefore less becoming than the "Princesse." For both styles the long train is necessary.

The size of the crinoline is very sensibly diminished, but it cannot be altogether dispensed with whilst the dresses are so very long. Nothing can sustain them so well as the cage, though that may be of very small dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petticoat, out of doors, which will certainly continue through the Summer, renders the crinoline indispensable, in order to sustain them gracefully.

Woolen fancy materials are making their appearance for the Spring season; but that which still, as always, meets with the greatest success, is the foulard. There is no doubt it will be the favorite, being at once so firm and yet so light, and the patterns in such variety; it is suitable for visiting and soiree dress, as well as for robes de chambre. The foulard double-chaine is especially charming. Of such solidity of texture it equals taffetas, and in one sense is preferable, being more durable. The white foulard double-chaine is beautiful, of such a pearly whiteness. A fourreau made of this, without any ornament but a white silk cord round the bottom, and trimming the body and sleeves, forms a simple yet charming dress. Cashmere foulard of patterns of bouquets—"Watteau" style—or stripes of violet, red or black, are reserved for robes de chambre, which are made with loose flowing skirt, lined with the same color as the stripes.

The simple Spring dresses will not be much trimmed—pattes, or lozenges, or silk pipings, will be all the ornament—but for richer materials the various kinds of passementerie will be in requisition. By passementerie our readers must not understand the gimp of former days merely, but silk cords mixed with gold, cameos, fringes, crystal, jet, and mother-of-pearl pendants, in endless variety.

The rage for Cluny lace has produced many pretty white basiste and muslin bodies trimmed with it, and for small reunions they are much spoken of; but it must be said that black lace is preferable for evening wear, excepting, perhaps, for quite young ladies. They are made with basquines of wide lace, and, if desired, a sash or band may be worn over them; but they are always high, and sometimes made open a little way down the front.

As to sleeves, when worn at all, they are quite small and straight, with an insertion up the seam; but these casaques are as frequently made without as with sleeves. Of course, this depends upon the taste of the wearer.

The "Pamela," or "Lamballe," as it has been christened at the French Court, is the vogue at present, but it will have to submit to various modifications before it can become universal; for, becoming as it may be for a young face, yet, as all are not young, and yet all must wear bonnets, it will be necessary for our modistes to use their talents in inventing coiffures suited to those who may wish to be elegantly but not ridiculously dressed. There is no doubt that a modification of the "Pamela" may be made suitable to almost any age, particularly by the introduction of barbes of lace fastened under the chin, which are being used with great success. The "Pamela" admits of very little trimming. The strap of ribbon or barbe of lace forming the strings is always carried straight across the bonnet, and the front edge is generally—indeed, we may say almost always—edged with bead fringe or lace worked with beads. The Benoiton chains are also much used. The Fanchon bonnets are made principally in three rows of wide bouillonnes, with a row of beads between each, like that described in our lingerie plate, or small wreaths of flowers with a cachepeigne of the same. It is too soon, however, to speak of anything very decided in bonnets; we shall give a fuller description in our next.

"It Thunders all Round."
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES
IN ALL THE FIRES!!
BROADWAY AND FULTON-ST.
New-York, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

Gentlemen: I have just opened my HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton-st. fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst.

The safe was in my office on the third floor of the five-story building No. 202 Broadway, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and the great heat endured, the safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.

All my books and papers contained in the safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling.

JOHN B. BEHRMANN.

The above safe, with others from both the Broadway and Barclay and Broadway and Fulton-st. fires, can be seen at our warerooms, No. 251 Broadway.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Only manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, made with the FRANKLINITE, or PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON.

French Spoken after a Short Study.

In answer to inquiries, A. A. FAVARGER will repeat his (positively last) explanation on the best mode of study for adults to speak French as well as natives. No other answer can be made to written or verbal questions. Those who are interested are respectfully invited to be present at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7¾. A reading in French on Tuesday afternoon. See "Instruction."

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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Place to get good boots and shoes at reduced prices for ladies, gents and boys, at BROOKS', the largest assortment in the City. Cheap. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-machines.—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the Morton Pens in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the Morton Pen must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

MARRIED.

White—Thornton.—At Zion Church, on Wednesday, April 11, by Rev. John J. Elmendorf, Kenneth G. White and Bessie, eldest daughter of Anthony Thornton, all of this City.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

Burtis.—On Friday evening, April 13, Catharine, wife of Divine Burtis, aged 52 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 82 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, without further notice.

Coleman.—On Thursday evening, April 12, of pyæmia, Carrie, daughter of Wm. T. and C. M. P. Coleman, aged 2 years and 16 days.

Funeral services will be at the family residence, Yonkers, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting for parties taking the 12 o'clock train from the City. The remains will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

Cornell.—On Friday evening, April 13, Thomas F. Cornell, of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., from St. Thomas' Church.

Dickson.—On Monday evening, April 9, Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Rector of the Church of the Redemption.

The congregation and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon. Service will commence at 1:45 P. M.

Finch.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, April 13, Amos Finch, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Monday, April 16, at 2 o'clock.

Gray.—On Monday, April 9, suddenly, Robert James Napoleon Bonaparte, eldest son of Robert J. and Emeline M. Gray, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, No. 62 Jane-st.

Hudson.—On Saturday, April 14, Charles, youngest son of Charles and Mary Hudson, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of his grandfather, Edward Eccleston, No. 36 Boorman-place, West 33d-st. His remains will be taken to the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

Johnson.—On Saturday morning, April 14, Marshall, youngest son of John H. and Mary W. Johnson.

Funeral to-day, (Sunday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 218 East 50th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Keyes.—On Friday, April 13, John C., youngest son of James and Margaret Jane Keyes, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Lewis.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, April 13, Frank, son of Edward J. and Mary A. Lewis, aged 5 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lewis.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 12, Mary Jane, wife of James Lewis, aged 44 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 205 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

She has gone from those who loved her—
From those who held her dear,
But we hope again to meet her
In the bright and heavenly sphere.

Rosell.—On Thursday, April 12, Esther, relict of the late John Rosell, of Pleasantville, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from her late residence at 9:30 A. M., and at the Dutch Reformed Church, Unionville, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday, April 15. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Van Buren.—On Friday afternoon, April 13, in the 29th year of his age, Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Lyman Van Buren, only son of James and Mary L. Van Buren.

Funeral services from the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., on Sunday at 4:30 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Vanderpoel.—On Thursday evening, April 12, at his residence, No. 70 West 11th-st., in this City, John A. Vanderpoel, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Monday afternoon, April 16, at 4 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

Wade.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 12, T. Anderson Wade, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 299 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. ARNOUX,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Informs his old customers and the public that he is offering his goods at extremely low prices to close his stock, having lost the store corner Broadway and 4th-st.

He will sell anything for the next two weeks to cover cost and Government tax. After that time he will sell his goods without making them up, at such prices as they will command.

ANTHONY ARNOUX,
Broadway, corner 4th-st.

WHAT'S IN FRANK LESLIE'S THIS week. See THURSDAY'S issue.

THE CHOLERA—THE CHOLERA.

CARLETON, publisher, New-York, will have ready in a few days a compact and practical manual, entitled,

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA:

Its mission and mystery, haunts and havocs, pathology and treatment; with remarks on the question of contagion, the influence of fear, etc., etc.

A popular little work, written for the people, and of immense importance, that should be in the hands of every one.

⁂ The sale of this book must be enormous, and booksellers will please order at once, so as to get supplies from the first edition.

12mo, paper covers, 75 cents, and bound in cloth, $1.

THE BEST ISSUE IN TWELVE months. See FRANK LESLIE'S this coming THURSDAY.

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A SHORT STUDY.

In answer to inquiries, A. A. FAVARGER will repeat his (positively last) explanation on the best mode of study for adults to speak French as well as natives. No other answer can be made to questions, written or verbal. Those who are interested are respectfully invited to be present, at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7¾.

A reading in French TUESDAY AFTERNOON. See "Instruction."

TO GENTLEMEN.

A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

SEE FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED, issued THURSDAY.

GAS WORKS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway, contract to furnish Coal, Resin or Oil Gas Works of any required capacity. Agents for the Empire State Gas Apparatus.

WONDERFUL EXAMPLE OF AMERICAN genius in FRANK LESLIE'S this THURSDAY.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest, and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circulars. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476 Broadway.

BUY FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED. Out on THURSDAY.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSchaum manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

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IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—15,000 photographic albums on hand at our price; 100,000 scientific books, &c., at your price; 500,000 stereoscopic news scrap prints at any price. Catalogues.
LEGGET BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING, FIRST SOCIETY—Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. Susie A. Hutchinson, inspirational medium, will speak. At 3 o'clock Conference—Subject—*Has Modern Spiritualism a firmer basis of Truth and Use than Popular Theology.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. C. R. Duffie, D.D., Rector, Rev. G. W. Bacon, M.D., Assistant. There will be evening service in this church on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Service, A. M., at 10½.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—NEAR DIvision-st.; introductory services by the new Pastor, Rev. F. Brown, of Connecticut, who will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY Trinity, 84th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.; Rev. Wm. Dymond will preach in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Dyer in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING, held under the direction of the New-York Sunday-school Union, will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. A brief statement of the contributions of the schools to the American Sunday-school Union, will be presented, and addresses may be expected from Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and others.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of SUNDAY EVENING discourses will be delivered in this Church (D. V.) by the following distinguished Clergymen: Rev. Henry A. Neely, of Trinity Church, April 15; Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, April 22; Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, April 29.

REV. HENRY A. NEELY, ASSISTANT Minister of Trinity Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The usual full service, with sermon, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection in aid of the Church.

JUBILEE OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D. will preach the sixth sermon of the series in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What the Bible has done for the World during the last Century.*

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL—CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Rev. John Stanford Holme, minister in charge—Will be open for public service on SUNDAY, April 15. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the 6th-av. Union Reformed Dutch Church will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 15, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. John T. Hoffman, R. J. Thorn, Esq., and others. Also, singing by the children, and other interesting exercises.

REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH WILL PREACH at 10½ and 3½, and Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D. D., (the distinguished champion of Protestantism, noted for his public discussion with the late Father Tom Maguire, in Dublin, many years ago,) on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE and services of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, will be delivered TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Church of the Reconciliation, in 31st-st., West of 2d-av., by the Rector, Rev. B. S. Huntington. Services to commence at 10¾.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the old Brewery. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will deliver addresses. The great number of friends visiting the school are always delighted to hear these children sing.

SWEDISH CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE, IN the Swedish language, is held every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, in the new Evangelical Lutheran Church, No. 91 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. F. O. Duvell officiating. All Scandinavians are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Devotional singing meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. Bible class THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All young men invited.

A SACRED CONCERT WILL BE HELD in the Episcopal Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, at which Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff and other eminent talent will assist. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONNECTED with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. S. D. Alexander, together with the 15th-st. Mission School, will hold their Anniversary in the Church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 15, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses by Dr. Alexander and others.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will be open for divine services, at the Home Chapel, on East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th of April, 1866, and on each Sabbath thereafter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MISS SUSIE A. HUTCHINSON, THROUGH inspiration, will discourse to First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Has Modern Spiritualism a Better Foundation in Fact and Use than Popular Theology?* Public invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—On SUNDAY MORNING, Rev. D. C. Tomlinson will supply the desk. In the evening, Rev. D. K. Lee will lecture on *Buffon and the Animal Creation, as Illustrating the Wisdom and Goodness of God.*

A LECTURE, WHICH THE AUTHOR, by means of tyrannical oppression and injustice, was prevented from delivering in one of the New-England States, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at No. 95 6th-av. At 3 o'clock a discussion on the *Political Condition.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 15th, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. Mr. Walker will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes. Rev. Dr. Howland will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONNECTED with the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church (between 7th and 8th avs.) will hold their anniversary THIS SABBATH EVENING, April 15. Addresses by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., Pastor, and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins. Singing by the children.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold a regular meeting in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., near 7th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Revivals in our Schools.*

HUMAN REDEMPTION.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture upon the above subject THIS EVENING, in the New Church (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Rector. Services on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon to the young in the EVENING.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH worships temporarily at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av. Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor, preaches every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 1½. Seats free, and all are invited.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19th-st., near 1st-av., Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. SCHAFF WILL DELIVER A lecture in the German language on *Germany in Some of its Religious Aspects*, in St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Germans particularly are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. *The Religion of Poetry and that of Reality and Faith.* Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

AT CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor; at 7½ P. M. by Dr. Smythe, who will lecture on *Temperance* on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

THE NEXT IN THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the Church, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, April 15, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Providence, R. I. Subject: *The Public Worship of the Church.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. J. Wood, of the Wyoming Conference, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. JOHN BOYLE WILL PREACH IN the Free Protestant Episcopal Church of our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M. The public are cordially invited.

REV. S. H. TYNG, D.D., REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., Rev. A. Willetts, D. D., Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., and others, Cooper Institute, THURSDAY, April 19th.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st. near New-Canal. Rev. James Millett, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. Morgan, assistant to Rev. Dr. Tyng, will preach.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*All in the Ark.* Baptism of several young converts in the EVENING. Revival meetings during the week. All are invited.

REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D.D., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, D. V., in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. Service at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. Remington will preach MORNING and EVENING, and Rev. Dr. Spencer EVENING. Service, 10½, 3½, 7½. Seats free.

HAS GOD SPOKEN?—THE MESSENGER, S. S. Snow, will speak in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Have we Knowledge of Future Events from the Bible?* Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching on the 15th inst., MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. H. Lincoln, D. D., of Providence, R. I. Baptizing in the evening.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION—Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Medical College corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. C. B. Smyth will preach in the Mission Hall, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT PROTEST BY LUTHER and the other Reformers, and Jubilee year of the American Bible Society, Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, April 19.

REV. PROF. STEELE, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st. near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. James Worden will preach in this Church SABBATH, April 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT COOPER Institute in aid of the American Bible Society Fund. Addresses by distinguished ministers of all the Protestant denominations, THURSDAY EVENING, April 19.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELDER KNAPP, THE OLD EVANGELIST, preaches at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Varick-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY and every night next week.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—AT 3 O'CLOCK AND at 7½ P. M., a discourse on the *Rationality of Spiritualism.*

CHURCH FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small organ, pulpit and pews. Apply to H. McLEAN, No. 1,346 Broadway.

Death of Philip Kenjockety.—The aged Indian Sey-dyoh-gwa-deh, or, as he was more familiarly known, Philip Kenjockety, died last Sunday afternoon at Newtown, on the Cattaraugus Reservation.

Kenjockety was the oldest resident of this region. He came to "Buffalo Creek" with the Senecas, soon after the Revolutionary war, when they were driven from their homes in the Genesee Valley by the devastating expedition of Gen. Sullivan. His great-grandfather was a member of an almost mythological race—the Kah-Kwas, whose rude wigwams, tradition tells us, were once planted on the site of our beautiful city. The Kah-Kwas were exterminated by the more powerful and warlike Senecas about the year 1861, and the great-grandfather of Philip, one of the few survivors, was adopted into that nation. His grandson John acquired great influence in the nation and became a chief. It was through his representation that the Senecas were induced to settle upon the banks of the Niagara when driven from the Genesee. When the whites came here they found him living near the creek which bears his name. He died in 1808.

Philip Kenjockety was a person of wonderful vigor, and died at a very advanced age. It is generally believed that he was from 120 to 130 years old, but this estimate is probably incorrect. It is impossible to ascertain his exact age, but it is well established that he was nearly a hundred years old at the time of his death. His mind was clear and his memory unusually correct, and much information about the Indians as connected with the early history of Buffalo has been lately gathered from his lips. With him has passed away one of the few remaining links between the past and the present. May his spirit find rest in the happy hunting grounds of his fathers.—*Buffalo Courier, April 4.*

A Huge Reptile.—One of the largest "snaiks" it has ever been our fortune to see outside of a "show" was killed by Mr. Prevost, on the Roslin Farm, on Saturday last. The following figures will give some idea of its size:

Length	6 feet 4 inches.
Circumference of body	9 "
Length of head	3 "
Breadth	2½ "

The monster was brought over into the city yesterday, and displayed to public view at No. 33 Bollingbrook-street, where it attracted great attention, and excited the wonder and remark of hundreds of persons.

While Mr. Prevost was out walking on the day above stated, he met this snake in the road. His snakeship raised up to the height of several feet, as if to give battle, and remained stationary, except an occasional movement of the head, and the frequent darting of the tongue. Mr. P. was at first struck with astonishment, both at the size and altitude of the reptile, and did not know whether to attack or retreat. He thought the former the safer plan, and at the first blow of his cane so disabled the snake that he managed afterwards to dispatch it at once.

In appearance the body resembles a moccassin, and our opinion is that it is an overgrown specimen of that kind of snake, though we must confess that it is many times larger than any we have ever seen in this latitude. Whither it came or what it has fed upon, that it should grow to such an enormous size, is a mystery. Its teeth are fully half an inch long, and as keen as needles, and the tip of the tail will measure fully an inch in diameter.—*Petersburg Index, April 4.*

INSURANCE.

THE WESTERN
INSURANCE CO.
OF BUFFALO.

BRANCH OFFICE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000
CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, nearly	$400,000

DIRECTORS.

Dean Richmond,	Albert Sherwood,	R. S. King,
Gib. T. Williams,	N. C. Winslow.	A. W. Horton,
Jno. L. Kimberly,	Geo. C. White,	M. P. Bush,
S. V. R. Watson,	A. T. Blackmar,	P. P. Pratt,
Wm. O. Brown,	P. L. Sternberg,	J. R. Bentley,
E. S. Prosser,	David N. Tuttle,	Oscar Cobb,
E. B. Seymour,	Chas. W. Harvey,	Geo. W. Tift,
Thomas Clark,	Jas. D. Sawyer,	W. G. Fargo,
J. F. Schoelkopf,	Steph. G. Austin,	Cyrus Clark,
	John G. Deshler.	

DEAN RICHMOND, President.
GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
EDWARD B. SMITH, Secretary.

PERPETUAL POLICIES.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866	$1,645,984 98

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New-York, being convinced of the great convenience and safety of the system of deposit insurance, so long and successfully practiced in Europe, and in some of the other States of the Union, has decided to adopt the same in its own business, whenever it may be desired by the party seeking insurance.

This mode of insurance will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively, and will be conducted on the following plan:

The assured is required, on the issuing of the policy, to deposit with the Company such sum as may be agreed on, not to exceed the aggregate of ten annual premiums, which remains as a permanent deposit so long as the property stands, and the party desires to continue the insurance. If the property be sold, it is provided that the insurance shall still hold good for sixty days longer, in order to give time to make the necessary change in the policy.

Whenever the assured shall elect to terminate the insurance, or the same shall be terminated by sale as above mentioned, the assured will be entitled to receive back the whole sum deposited, less five per cent. which, with the interest, constitutes the premium reserved by the Company.

The Company reserves to itself, as heretofore, the right to cancel any risk, on due notice, in which case the whole deposit, without any deduction, will be returned to the assured. This right can be waived by the Company when parties going abroad desire to be secure against change.

An example of the practical working of this system is here presented:

Mr. Smith has a house which he desires to insure for $5,000; the annual premium on that sum is $12 50, ten years' premium is $125: this sum, deposited with the Company, makes the insurance *perpetual*, without further payment of any kind.

When the property is sold, or the assured desires to abandon the insurance, he applies to the Company, and receives back $118 75 of the $125. If the Company elects to cancel he receives his whole $125, and the bargain is at an end.

The advantage of this method of insuring, in the case of dwellings, where permanent security is especially desirable, rendering unnecessary the constant watchfulness now required, in order to prevent a policy from lapsing, at an unlucky moment, cannot fail to be perceived and appreciated here, even more than elsewhere. The immense amount of dwelling property in this City, forming, in many cases, the bulk of great estates, must find this system especially valuable for its permanency and safety.

When insurance must be renewed from year to year the best memories may sometimes fail, and the property on which families depend for their sole support may disappear in an hour—once made, insurance by deposit need never to be renewed again, except where circumstances call for its discontinuance.

It keeps alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, $5,000 costs say $12 50 per annum, on a first-class dwelling; while on $125 (the amount to be deposited) the interest at 7 per cent. is but $8 75. If the risk runs in this way ten years, the Company gets $8 75 per annum for insuring $5,000, and at the end $6 25 more, being 5 per cent. retained when the deposit is reclaimed—making the average annual premium $9 37.

We have no doubt that as fast as this simple and convenient system becomes understood it will so fully commend itself to all insurers of dwellings that few will think of protecting them on any other plan.

Full explanations of the working of this plan, under every variety of circumstances, will be furnished on application to the Company.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES L. GRAHAM,	HENRY PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY,	JOHN A. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	GILB'T L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,	CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,	JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAV. A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES,	J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,	SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,	

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Pres.
T. H. PORTER, Secretary.
WM. K. WADSWORTH, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (less United States Government tax,) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st March last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend out of the net earnings of the Company, to 1st inst., of Three Per Cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after 25th inst.

Transfer books will close on the 12th and reopen on the 26th inst. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 62 Wall-st. April 11, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—SERVICES OF A MAN THOROUGHLY experienced in the advertising business, and used to the control of canvassers, or as partner; business established; inducements liberal. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 12, BY A poor washwoman, two ladies' CAPS, while coming from 14th-st. and 5th-av. to 18th-st. and 6th-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded and thanked by returning them to Mrs. REARDON, No. 55 West 18th-st., in the rear.

FINANCIAL.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks, upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kingsley, Harnden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Express and Transportation Company.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Fractional shares bought at highest market rates.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to mining companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Telegraph and Express Stocks, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad Securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges. Information furnished as to payment of coupons, changes of securities, capital stock, funded debt, dividends, &c., important to capitalists, collated since 1857.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK.
NATIONAL BANKERS' COMPANY STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK,
&c., &c., &c. WANTED at the highest market rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 29 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

TENNESSEE STATE COUPONS.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE, TENN., will convert all TENNESSEE STATE COUPONS, PAST DUE, into the new Six Per Cent. State Bonds, according to the act of the last Legislature, at a commission of 1-10 per cent. or one dollar per thousand.

The new Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the 1st of January, 1866.
A. G. SANFORD, President.
JAMES G. OGDEN, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD the 3d inst., for sixteen Directors of this Company, constituting the third class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CYRUS CURTISS,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH,
THOMAS HOPE,
ELLWOOD WALTER,
FREDERICK W. MACY,
JAMES PUNNETT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM F. MOTT, JR.,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
ROBERT R. WILLETS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
JAMES THOMSON,
GEORGE NEWBOLD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company, are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.
CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 28th of March, at the fire No. 816 Broadway, occupied by Dr. Von Eisenberg, Certificate No. 587, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 583, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of L. G. Bingham, and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. F. Toombs—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.) The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped, and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

APRIL 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $20,000.

TRUSTEES.

W. S. CARMAN,	O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER,	P. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR,	J. DAVIS,
	J. WEIDENFELD.

A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES B. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—Any part of fifty thousand dollars coupon bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, (issued under an act of Assembly of Virginia, passed December, 1865, authorizing a loan of $300,000,) secured by a lien on the net revenues and property of the Company, and due in 1876; interest eight per cent., payable 1st July and 1st January, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York. DIBBLE & CAMBLOS, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Five-Twenty Coupons, payable May 1, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE.—COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual election for eleven Trustees of this Company will be held at their office, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary.

CITY OF SAVANNAH BONDS.—COUPONS on Bonds of the City of Savannah, which become due after the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Alfred C. Brush and Septimus E. Swift, under the firm name of BRUSH & SWIFT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT, at the old stand, No. 27 Park-place, New-York, who will settle the business of the late firm, and sign in liquidation.
A. C. BRUSH,
S. E. SWIFT.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

MATRIMONIAL.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, UNDER 30, and over 25, not exactly an old bachelor, but very particular, desires board in a family of repute, strictly private, where the comforts of a good home will be administered in a pleasant and social manner, as they are pleasantries which will be fully appreciated; must have a good room, handsomely furnished, and not to exceed in price $12 per week. The writer will be permanent if suited; but he is, unfortunately, homely; references respectfully given and required; no boarding-houses need apply. Address O. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SADDLE and bridle; also a lady's saddle. Address Box No. 4,704 New-York Post-office.

A LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS FOR SALE in first-rate order, made by an eleve of Trainor; price $125. Inquire at livery stable, 33d-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 19, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Lafayette place, all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureau, washstands, armoire-a-glace, centre tables, marble-top etageres, hall-stands, lounges, chairs and easy-chairs, lace curtains, chandeliers, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER AND WILTON CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 25 Union-square, (West,) between 15th and 16th sts., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in blue and crimson satin; carved rosewood extension dining tables, buffet, library tables, bookcases, centre tables, etageres, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, armoire-a-glace, lounges and chairs; walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, lounges, chairs, &c.; easy chairs in damask and hair cloth, secretary bookcases, sets of very elegant blue, white and crimson satin curtains and tassels, rich lace curtains, fine French plate mirrors, rich carved wood frames; fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw and curled hair mattresses, elegant Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, rugs, &c.; together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the large double house formerly occupied by Judge Ward at TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

All the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, tables, chairs; rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave, Webber, maker; hair and straw mattresses, feather beds and pillows; Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets and oilcloth; china and glassware, &c., &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, a very fine milch cow. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale, and at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, SILVER PLATE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 17, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 38 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson and flowered satin, French secretary, etageres, centre tables, marble-tops; rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, wardrobes, hall stands, &c., straw and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, fine rosewood piano-forte, Stodart, maker; bronze chandeliers, mantle ornaments, fine silver plated ware, best Sheffield plate, China and glassware, fine satin curtains and tassels, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with the kitchen with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME STABLES ON WEST 17TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 17TH-ST.—Five private stables on north side of 17th-st., 346 feet 6 inches west of 6th-av., well located on a fine open court-yard, with carriage-way from 17th-st.; the stables are well built, well ventilated and drained, of different sizes, and contain stalls for two, three and four horses, all above ground; carriage room and harness room; they are all well lighted, and have the Croton and gas, and can be seen daily from 8 to 10 A. M. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 31 Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Williamsburgh, E. D., all the Furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin, rosewood and walnut; French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, sofas, lounges, &c., hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 8 Greene-st., between Canal and Grand sts., all the furniture contained in said house, viz: Elegantly carved rosewood and parlor suite, in green and gold satin, centre-tables, etageres, oak dining table, mahogany French bedstead, bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, &c.; enameled bedroom suites, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 543 Broadway, near Prince-st., the wareroom of
Mr. J. DESSOIR,
The entire stock of first-class and fashionable parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture. Also a quantity of second-hand furniture, made by A. Roux.

The sale will be without reserve, and offers a rare opportunity for those in want of fine furniture to supply themselves at reduced rates.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17,

at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 121 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av.,

Mahogany piano by Worcester, pier-glasses, lace curtains, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining-room do., rich china vases, Brussels and three-ply carpets, china tea and dinner sets, &c.

SAME DAY,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Elliott-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn,

Handsome rosewood parlor suites in green plush, pier mirror and console, centre tables, mahogany marble top chamber furniture, feather beds, bookcase, oak marble top buffet, table, chairs, Brussels carpets, oil cloths, refrigerator, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DISBROW'S
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
NO. 100 LIBERTY-ST.

W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 17, at 1 P. M., several superior horses for family and saddle use; also a variety of new and second-hand vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c. Gentlemen wishing to enter their horses, &c., for the above sale will please give early notice.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

SALES OF FURNITURE AT RESIDENCES.

Special attention by HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
Free from Government tax,
ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before April 21, will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE,
until the completion of their
NEW BANKING HOUSE, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from tax.
Deposits received from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 24, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax
Money deposited on or before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited on or before April 21, will draw interest from April 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest, free of tax; deposits made on or before April 20, draw interest at once. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $132 50 | Second cabin, $80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 21
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER Comm. ... 13th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander ... 26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,000 horse power ... 10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ... 31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary.
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $65,
IN CURRENCY;
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.

The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI,
W. LOVELAND, Commander.

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 14, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 21.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage ... $20 | Deck ... $10
EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 19.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

LEO	DEARBORN, Commander,
VIRGO	BULKLEY, Commander.

The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accomodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
(LACE POINTS, ROTONDES, BURNOUS,
CLOTH GARMENTS, &c., &c.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG
having opened their
NEW STORE, NO. 771 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to show
GREAT NOVELTIES
in the above goods,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

THE RUSH UNABATED.
COME ONE! COME ALL!
FOR BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS,
and the richest patterns of
COMFORTERS.

All of the above goods sold at a reduction of forty per cent. from former prices, at
E. HEYMAN & CO.'S,
No. 250 CANAL-ST., and
No. 374 HUDSON-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
In every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
OF THE
LATEST STYLES AND COLORINGS.
AT LESS THAN THE
GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 Canal-st.

JUST RECEIVED,
A choice assortment of
REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE LIMA POINTS,
IN SUPERB QUALITIES AND
ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor Mercer.

MANTLES, SACQUES, &C.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open at retail
THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,
UNEQUALED IN STYLE,
QUALITY AND FINISH,
OF ANY FORMER SEASON,
PARIS MADE AND OF THEIR OWN
MUNUFACTURE.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, from the HEAVY AUCTION SALES of last week,
comprising
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
in every variety.
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES.
BLACK BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS,
DELAINES AND ALPACAS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
of every description, much cheaper than heretofore.
ALSO,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, from low to fine quality.
BLACK and COLORED and WHITE ground BROCHE, GRENADINES, the best and cheapest goods ever offered.
PRINTED MOHAIRS, a new and desirable article,
SUPER SILKS AND WOOL POPLINS, in all styles and colors.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES and PRINTS, the handsomest assortment ever offered by us.
ALSO,
SHAWLS,
of all descriptions.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS AND SHETLAND SHAWLS.
CLOAKS,
In every style, on hand and made to order.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
LACE CURTAINS,
at half cost of importation.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A fine assortment of Mourning and part Mourning Goods of every kind, for Spring and Summer wear, at RETAIL
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.

At Retail, a New and Elegant stock of BROCATELS, PLUSHES, REPS, CHAIN LAINES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
given to the furnishing and fitting up of houses, steamboats and hotels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LACES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Black and White Thread Lace Shawls, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, Black and White Lama Lace Shawls, &c., &c., at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE CLOAKS.

Also, a fine assortment of our own manufacture, latest Spring designs, at retail,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Breakfast Robes, Robes de Chambre, Corset Covers, Skirts, Chemises, Waists, Caps, Underclothing, Children's Dresses, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS in great variety, at retail,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED!

AT RETAIL—A fine assortment of IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
RICH SILK GRENADINE, BROCHE FIGURED, just received from Paris.
Fine choice of FIGURED BAREGE.
PLAIN COLORED BAREGE GRENADINE at 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
FRENCH CAMBRIC AND PERCALES, new designs.
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
POIL DE CHENE AND MOHAIR, plain colors.
POIL DE CHENE, EXTRA RICH NOVELTIES.
SUMMER POPLINS, NEAT PLAIDS, at 85c., worth $1 25.
And many other NEW GOODS too numerous to mention.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CLOAKS ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,
AT LEGRAIN'S.
OPENING OF A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, in all the NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS OF THE SEASON.
ALSO A BEAUTIFUL AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF LAMA LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS, from $20 to $100.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS.
NOW OPEN
AT
LAKE & McCREERY'S
A large assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,
OF THE
NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES.
The stock comprises all the
NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOAKS,
as well as a large assortment of our own manufacture.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

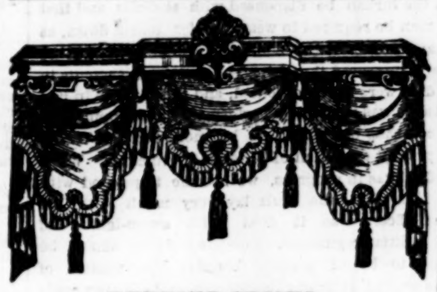
A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE NOW OFfering at retail a large assortment of Silk Basques and Sacques at $20 and $25, much below their value.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCE EXPENSES!!! BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS AT FOSTER BROTHERS', GREAT PANIC SALE! OF MUSLINS, PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS.

THE NEWS OF THIS GREAT SALE HAS SPREAD FAR AND NEAR, AND FROM BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY THE PEOPLE COME FOR BARGAINS. THE GREAT RUSH OF CUSTOMERS SHOW PLAINLY HOW CHEAP OUR GOODS ARE. NOTHING LIKE THIS GREAT SALE HAS BEEN HEARD OF IN YEARS. ALSO, BARGAINS IN ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, LINENS, &c., &c. CUT THIS OUT TO REMEMBER THE NAME AND NUMBER,

NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.



REDUCED PRICES.
741—AT HARRINGTON & STONE—741
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
LACE CURTAINS, DAMASKS, AND REPS, &c.,
WINDOW SHADES, PATENT FIXTURES, $3 50.
11-4 MSLS. QUILTS, $5 50, SOLD AT $8.
RICHARDSON & BARNSLEY LINENS.
BARNSLEY DOUBLE-WIDTH SHEETING, $1 65, SOLD AT $2 25. NAPKINS, $2 38.
CRASH, 15c., SOLD AT 20c.
PIANO, TABLE AND TOILET COVERS, EMB'D.
ALSO, BOSOMS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.
PIQUE MUSLINS, 75c.; PRINTED LINEN LAWN, 45c.
FURNITURE SLIP COVERS CUT AND MADE.

FOSTER & WELSH,

NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.,
WILL OFFER DURING THE PRESENT WEEK
THE FOLLOWING GREAT BARGAINS
IN DRESS GOODS.
AUCTION LOT OF CHENE POPLINS, 37½c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 62½c.
AUCTION LOT OF ESPANIOLA PLAIDS, 37½c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 62½c.
AUCTION LOT OF LEONORA PLAIDS, 37½c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 62½c.
AUCTION LOT OF SCOTCH PLAIDS, 37½c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 62½c.
AUCTION LOT OF ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c., 50c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 44c., 50c., 62½c.
ALSO THE FOLLOWING
GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS:
BEST FINE AND HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 25c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 33c.
VERY HEAVY SHEETING, UNBLEACHED, 25c.,
WORTH TO-DAY NOT LESS THAN 31c.
FINE AND HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 18c.,
WORTH, A SHORT TIME SINCE, 25c.

GOOD FINE WHITE MUSLIN	18c.
VERY HEAVY WHITE MUSLIN	22c.
WIDER AND FINER WHITE MUSLIN	25c.
WIDE AND HEAVY WHITE MUSLIN	28c.
EXTRA YARD WIDE WHITE MUSLIN	31c.

ALSO,
AUCTION LOT OF TABLE LINENS.
NAPKINS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN BOSOMS VERY CHEAP.
AUCTION LOT OF FRINGED TOWELS, 22c.
AUCTION LOT OF LINEN TOWELING.
BLACK AND WHITE BALMORALS, $1 50.
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS ONLY 22c.
LADIES' CLOTHS AT LOW PRICES.
AUCTION LOT OF CASSIMERES, CHEAP.

SUN UMBRELLAS!! SUN UMBRELLAS!!
PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
GOOD-SIZE SUN UMBRELLAS, $1 50.
HANDSOME PARASOLS, ONLY $1 75.
HANDSOMELY HEADED AND LINED, ONLY $3 75.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF THESE GOODS
IS ONE OF THE BEST IN THE CITY,
AND OF THE VERY BEST MANUFACTURE.

SMILLIE & CO.
Will expose for sale on Monday, April 16,
A GREAT VARIETY of SUMMER BROCHE GRENADINES, and all the newest styles of DRESS GOODS for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, purchased since the great fall in the price of gold.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Invite the attention of LADIES
to their BLACK SILKS in GRO. GRAIN, TAFFETAS, GLACE and POULT DE SOIE, purchased since the great fall in the price of gold.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
Open MONDAY, April 16, 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
FANCY SILKS,
SILK FOULARDS,
AND
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS,
at ONE DOLLAR a yard.

Two hundred pieces
BLACK SILKS,
purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at lower prices than they have been sold for several years.

BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS,
$1 25.
Fine quality, cost $1 80 to import.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
in all qualities,
and
all the fashionable shades.
Also,
many new styles of
FANCY SILKS.

Another lot of fifty pieces
BLACK ALPACA,
yard and a half wide,
AT $1.
Great bargains, fully equal in quality to those they have sold during the past two weeks.

A full assortment of
BLACK BAREGE HERNANI,
AND
CANVAS BAREGE,
in single and double widths.

LUPIN'S Bombazines, Tamises, Canton Cloths and Delaines, in all qualities.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON DESIRE TO call attention to special bargains and attractive novelties which will be opened on MONDAY in
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS
AND
PARASOLS.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
RICH VESTIBULE LACES.
FAMILY LINENS
AND
SHEETINGS.
DAMASKS AND DAMASK NAPKINS,
Cut and made up at short notice.
ALSO
WINDOW-SHADES, MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
To order.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
ADOLF KUSTER'S,
NO. 225 8TH-AV.

On and after MONDAY, April 16, our DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, WOOLENS and COTTONS will be offered at a reduction sufficiently large to make
A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
within a few weeks.
Those that want to buy
NEW, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP DRY GOODS,
before they invest one dollar elsewhere, will go and look at our stock.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 225 8th-av.

Two first-class DRESS GOODS HANDS wanted; must be good window dressers; at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

SHIRTINGS, SHIRTINGS, SHIRTINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS
AT LAMBERT'S
NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.
ALSO DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS,
TABLE LINEN,
AND GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.
ALSO, PLAID AND STRIPE MUSLINS,
AND FLANNELS VERY CHEAP.

MOURNING BONNETS! MOURNING BONNETS!

The LARGEST and HANDSOMEST STOCK ever offered. Prices greatly reduced. N. B.—A superior stock of SHAWS, PLAIN and TRIMMED, very cheap, FROM AUCTION.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MORE NEW GOODS.
DRESS GOODS FOR THE OPERA for 35c.
4,000 yds. RICH BEDOUIN and POPLIN LOSUNAS, selling for 35c. a yard.
2,000 yds. MOHAIR LUSTRES, for 25c. a yard, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

2,000 YDS. HEAVY TWILLED
LINEN TOWELING, for 15c. a yard.
1,000 yds. LINEN TABLE DAMASK cheap, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th av.

500 DOZEN MORE OF THOSE
DOLLAR KID GLOVES FOR 50c. a pair, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

WHILE THE "SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS" stop the car horses from running,
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.,
will continue to keep running their locomotive line of DRESS, HOUSEKEEPING and FANCY GOODS, for the accommodation of the public.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—A SUPERB ASsortment in the most modern and the antique styles. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., three doors from Amity-st.

LACE SHAWLS—AN ASSORTMENT IN THE best qualities of thread lace shawls. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door from Amity-st.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., a choice assorted stock of DRESS SILKS, purchased since the great fall in the price of gold.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AT SMILLIE & CO'S, on MONDAY, April 16, 10 o'clock A. M., in French and our own manufacture, of the latest fashions, from the leading MODISTES of PARIS.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
WM. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

TO THE LADIES.—SMILLIE & CO. WILL expose FOR SALE and EXHIBITION, on MONDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., an elegant and choice assortment of MANTILLAS, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS, JACKETS and SACQUES in all the most choice fabrics as worn in PARIS.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
WM. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

SMILLIE & CO. CALL THE ATTENTION OF LADIES to their MOURNING DEPARTMENT, which they will find REPLETE with all the newest fabrics, purchased since the late fall in gold.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.
Open MONDAY, April 16, 10 o'clock A. M.

SMILLIE & CO.'S WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT fully assorted.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
Open MONDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMILLIE & CO. BEG LEAVE TO INFORM the LADIES of New-York and vicinity that all our large offering in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS are all of this season's importation and manufacture, purchased since the great fall in the price of gold.
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

OPENING OF SUMMER FASHIONS IN LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS, ROTONDS and BOURNAIS, from DOGNIN & CIE, OF PARIS, on MONDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 753 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
WM. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

SMILLIE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 16,
a choice assorted stock of DRESS SIKS, purchased since the great fall in the price of gold.
No. 763 Broadway.

NO MORE HIGH PRICES.
Speculators and those who kept a large stock at high prices must suffer.
GREAT OPENING OF CHEAP GOODS THIS WEEK
AT T. M. JAMES',
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

10 cases Prints, warranted to keep their colors, at 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
15 cases Shirting and Sheeting Muslin, 10 per cent. below wholesale prices.
5 large lots white and colored Toilet Quilts, from $2 50 upward.
10 lots Lace and Muslin Curtains at half the regular prices.
First-class Table Damask, down in prices 50 per cent.
A splendid chance for hotel and housekeepers to replenish.

AT T. M. JAMES',
RICH AND SPLENDID DRESS GOODS.
The valuable time of ladies will not be occupied in looking at trash.
SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
SILKS FOR DRESSES,
SILKS FOR CLOAKS,
SILKS FOR MILLINERS, PARASOL AND DRESSMAKERS, in cut lengths, at less than down-town prices.
Think of that and act accordingly.
NO HIGH RENTS, NO LARGE EXPENSES.
We are able to give the benefit of the present panic to our customers.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, APRIL 16,
Large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS, SACQUES, &c.,
Of Paris and New-York Manufacture.
PIQUE JOUPONS,
And a choice lot of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
At $250, formerly sold at $400.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
AT
TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER YARD
ALSO,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
AT
ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER YARD,
AND
AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE,
WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS,
in new patterns and colors.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We offer some most extraordinary cheap goods from auction, consisting of BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, &c. N. B.—100 pieces of Hoyle's 4-4 prints, very slightly damaged, 20c., worth 40c.; also 150 pieces, WHITE and BLACK FOULARD ALPACAS, 12 yards for $3 50. This is about half cost. Many of these goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 50.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c., equally low, at
J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING—MARK YOUR CLOTHING.—Superior marking materials on the corner of Broadway and 23d-st., in the book-store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FILTH, CHOLERA
DISINFECTION, HEALTH.
THE NEW-YORK
DISINFECTING COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 35 PINE-ST.
LABORATORY NOS. 298, 300 AND 302 HENRY-ST.

The above Company being newly organized on a permanent basis, and having erected an extensive Laboratory, with Dr. D. E. Courtaret, the celebrated French chemist, as its scientific conductor, is now prepared to furnish the public, in large or small quantities, Doctor Courtaret's patent DISINFECTING FLUIDS, for use in sick-rooms, water-closets, urinals, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal, fat-melting and bone-boiling establishments, all kinds of manures, swampy grounds, infected ships, streets and places; in fact, for every place and for all conditions of things where poisonous and offensive gases are generated. These disinfecting agents are not only DEODORIZERS, but ANTI-SEPTICS, ANTI-PUTRESENTS and DISINFECTANTS in the largest and most scientific meaning of the words. They do not remove disagreeable and noxious odors and gases by substituting other and pleasanter ones instead; but by and through true chemical principles, rendering the gases, fluids and solids with which they come in contact harmless, and causing many of them to become of immense value to every farmer and agriculturist. They simply and effectually destroy ALL offensive odors and health-destroying gases, leaving in their places pure healthful air. Nor are these fluids injurious to the utensils, plumbing or sewers in which they are used. The low prices at which they can be furnished will place them within the reach of ALL who desire cleanliness and health. The attention of MEDICAL MEN is particularly called to this subject; and all persons interested in sanitary measures are invited to give these disinfectants a trial. As there are SEVEN different disinfecting compounds prepared to meet all the evils found in the locations and materials enumerated above, the purchaser will plainly describe the premises or articles he wishes to disinfect, when the proper fluid or fluids will be furnished to meet each case. Attached are a few of the testimonials lately given in favor of this GREAT DISCOVERY, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office, No. 35 Pine-st.

When requested, persons in the Company's employment will be sent to any portion of the City to perform the operation of disinfection, at a reasonable charge.

DELEVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.

To the President of the New-York Disinfecting Company:

DEAR SIR: Having made a thorough trial of the Disinfecting Fluid lately introduced to us by Mr. Wm. T. Black, we are prepared to testify to the public that it is all that it is represented to be, and most peculiarly adapted to the purposes for which it is prepared, and do hereby recommend its use as a perfect disinfectant. We can the more readily do so, inasmuch as we have made many trials of disinfectants generally, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others, both as regards price as well as proving an effectual remedy against all bad odors.

We are, Sir, yours, &c., T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

To the President of the New-York Disinfecting Company:

DEAR SIR: We have used Dr. Courtaret's Patent Disinfectant, and have thoroughly tested the same in every particular, and can pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known.

Its effect upon any and every matter is complete and instantaneous.
C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—PRIME CATAWBA WINE FOR cobblers, at the lowest prices, at No. 181 Broadway, basement, by the maker; call and save money.
H. F. DEWEY.

10.000 CAVALRY PISTOLS.—FIRST-class arms; the same make as are approved and mostly used by the United States. Can be delivered in thirty-six hours. Address Box No. 5,378 Post-office.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!—SELLING CHEAP TO close out. Pumps for dwellings, factories, mills, mines. Also Steam Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, &c., &c.
BAYLEY & HILL, No. 58 John-st.

STORAGE TO LET FOR FURNITURE and merchandise, in the first-class storage warehouse No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply in the store on the premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, IN ORANGE, N. J.

GOOD BARGAINS.—The house of the subscriber, located corner of Highland and Essex avs.; five minutes' walk from Valley Depot; location is one of the best in Orange; fine views, good spring water, garden laid out and planted; size of lot one acre; house, 44x44; French roof slated; walls filled in with brick; parlors and dining-room, each 16x22; large furnace, &c.; will be sold for less than the present cost of building, either furnished or unfurnished; the adjoining house, of similar size, to rent, furnished, for six months or year. Also for sale a beautiful ornamental cottage, with eight rooms, to be ready for occupancy May 1, and a number of fine building sites. Apply on the premises, (plank walk leads direct from Valley Depot to the three houses,) or to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, Church and Worth sts., New-York.

WOODLAWN FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the township of New-Windsor, midway between Newburgh and Cornwall, Orange County, consisting of 70 acres of land, large house, with 19 rooms, large piazza, front and rear, a very fine billiard-room, gas throughout; hot and cold water through the house, also bathroom; gas-house, 2 large barns, coach-house, stable, sheds, &c.; also, good farm house, buildings; all in good order; there is a fine grove of large Oak trees upon the lawn; lake 1,300 feet long, well stocked with fish; abundance of fruit and other trees; the farm is in splendid condition; will be sold with furniture if desired; if not sold by the 10th of May will be let for the season. For permit to see the premises and particulars, apply to the owner, Major THOMAS MORTON, No. 96 Maiden-lane, or to B. H. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

PINE AND CEDAR-ST. STORES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, the two brick stores on north side of Pine-st., near William-st., known as No. 66; also, three stores in the rear, fronting on and known as Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Cedar-st.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THIS CITY, A building eligibly situated for business, within two blocks of the East River. The main building is 60x100 feet, with two wings, one of 30 and the other of 29 feet frontage; the main building seven stories high, with basement. It contains a first-class new engine and boiler, capacity 100-horse, with power rented to the amount of $3,000 per annum. The main building is heated by steam, with steam pump, hose, &c., and two of Otis' steam hoists running from basement to highest story. The building is lighted front, side and rear. The one wing is a five-story building, with steam hoist. Any manufacturer requiring ample room, power, light and water, will find this most desirable property. For terms apply to H. F. WHITE, Architect, No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 11.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle, Brooklyn, for sale to close an estate. Four or eight lots, 50 or 100 feet front, on Washington-av., through 200 feet to Hamilton-st. House built for the owner by days' work in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Garden and grounds highly cultivated, and furnished with choicest fruit trees, grape vine and shrubbery. Fine shade trees in front. First-class residences on all sides. No pleasanter or healthier location in Brooklyn. Apply to DOLLNER, POTTER & CO., Burling-slip, corner Front-st. If not sold previously, will be sold at auction on the 17th inst. by JAMES COLE, at his office, Brooklyn.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A SPLENDID Summer residence, situate on the main road that runs from Patchogue, L. I., to Bellport and overlooks the South Bay at a distance of ¼ of a mile from said bay, which abounds in oysters, fish and gunning of every variety; the house is of the latest gothic style, 32x45, piazza front and rear, with cupola, 4 years old, 2½ stories with basement, 11 rooms, pantry, &c.; 15 acres of land nicely fenced, walks, fruit and ornamental trees; nice trout-pond bounds it on the east; house cannot be built now for $5,000; good reason given for offering it so low; title perfect; immediate possession; terms easy, $6,250. Address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Lewis Terrace, West Morrisania, N. Y., situated on high ground, very healthy and convenient; one of the finest views around New-York; is on a line with 155th-st.; very easy of access by 3d-av. or Harlem Railroad; a few minutes' walk from Melrose Station. The improvements consist of two double houses, 4x40, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and containing all the modern improvements and comforts of a city residence; stable and all necessary outbuildings. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM AT REDUCED prices, one of the four new genteel high-stoop three-story basement and cellar houses on 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; size 18.9x46 feet; lot 100 feet, replete with all the improvements; location one of the most pleasant and healthy in Harlem. Also, the high-stoop Philadelphia front three-story basement and cellar house on 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size, 16.8x40 feet; lot 100 feet, with all the modern improvements; price low and terms easy. Apply to A. N. TITUS, 125th-st., 4th house east of 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT GREAT NECK, Long Island, nearly opposite Fort Schuyler, on Long Island Sound, a farm containing about twelve acres of choice land, with valuable water front, dock on the premises, at which the steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith* touches daily. House large and commodious, containing about 30 rooms, suitable for a large family, hotel or Summer boarding-house. Apply to JOHN M. CLALK, Manhasset, Long Island, or to Capt. CHAS POST, on board steamer *Arrowsmith*, Peck-slip.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE a really first-class residence, with or without grounds adjoining, is requested to examine No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house is 38 feet wide, (double,) in perfect order; has every convenience; is open and can be seen any time of day; not occupied; for sale on favorable terms to close an estate. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESidence at Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, three-story, nine rooms and cellar, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steam-boat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of A. F. PRYER, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON 3D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a three-story and basement brown-stone house, 22x40, 30 feet court yard in front, and 55 feet in rear; the house is new, with all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner; will be sold at a very reasonable figure. For particulars apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of Richmond Station; one hour from New-York; house furnished and farm stocked; ready for immediate occupancy; place in perfect order; 25 acres land; splendid water view. Also cottage and 13 acres land adjoining. For terms apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—With or without the rich furniture, first-class, three-story, brick, high basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; corner house, 15 minutes from Broadway. Will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, corner of Willow and Pineapple sts., or address Box No. 1,782 Post-office.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J.; one with 7, the other, has 14 rooms, high tower, with bath-room, fountain in garden, buildings and grounds ample, extensive view, very healthy, one or twenty acres of land. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or at Clinton Cottage, Irvington.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TWO-story cottage, containing 11 rooms, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, one hour from New-York by rail, and 600 yards from the depot; there is also one acre of ground, abundance of fruit trees, a good barn, hennery, &c. Apply to JAMES ST. JOHN, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New-York.

POSSESSION AT ONCE IF DESIRED.—FOR SALE—The first-class residence No. 2 2d-place; has stable; house is in fine order. Also for sale, No. 20 2d-place. Both of the above are in an excellent location in Brooklyn, and not occupied. Can be seen by applying at No. 18 2d-place; terms very favorable. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone house, which is in perfect order, located near Madison-square, for a larger and strictly first-class house, with stable or lot adjoining, in or near 5th-av., or on the Hudson, near the City; the difference will be paid in cash. Address, giving location, &c., C. F. WETMORE, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FUNITURE, in West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in good repair, with all the modern improvements; upper and lower halls marble. Size lot 98.9x20.10. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence on Skaneateles Lake; good house, three acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; house furnished. The situation and views are beautiful, delightful drives, boating, fishing, shooting, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-story basement and under-cellar brown-stone front house, No. 17 Sussex-place; the house is 25 by 44, with extension lot 25 by 100; hot and cold water; price $13,000. Inquire of CHARLES CLARK, No. 1 Exchange-place, or at the house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The first-class extra wide and deep English basement house, No. 23 University-place, near 9th-st., handsomely and completely furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 102 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 11 rooms, stable and carriage-house, about one acre of land, good fruit, delightful river view, three minutes' walk from depot at Piermont. J. A. LYDECKER, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 5.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY—ON STATEN Island—For sale, 20 acres; mansion 50x50; extension 30x40, lodge 20x30; magnificent park, splendid views, perfectly healthy. Immediate possession. Terms favorable. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson River, about one mile south of Milton Landing, a small farm of about 25 acres, on which are handsome building sites, with fine water front and good dock. Inquire of A. DICKINSON, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, N. J.—A neat genteel cottage house, with two lots of ground, two minutes' walk from the Hoboken cars; price $4,000. Inquire of GIBSON & McKENNA, No. 121 Warren-st., New-York, where plans can be seen.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT—In the vicinity of the Central Railroad Depot; also building lots beautifully situated on Newark Bay. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A cottage house 1½ miles from depot, with 3 acres land; plenty of shade trees. Price, $4,000. Apply to WM. MOTT, Probate Office, Stamford.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTtage; has 11 rooms; gas throughout; lot 80x98 feet; an abundance of fruit; finest view of river in the place. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 8 Trinity-place.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AT $400, FINE lots in Brooklyn, on high ground, only 12 minutes by cars from ferries; no money required if built upon. C. B. HART, No. 148 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, six houses, recently built, all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy, with from 3 to 5 acres of land each, in Cottage Park, situated on Grace Church-street road, about 10 minutes' drive from Rye or Portchester depot. The property is situated in one of the most select neighborhoods in the county, and it is seldom such an opportunity offers to persons desirous of purchasing country homes. Each plot can be divided from the others, or parties purchasing can beautify and improve their grounds together. Seven trains daily each way from Rye to Portchester. Steamboat landing 5 minutes' walk from the property. Four unimproved plots in the park will also be sold at the same time. The 9½ and 11¼ trains from 27th-st. will arrive in time for the sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property. Photographs of the houses and lithographic maps of the park can be seen at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN FLORIDA—THE PLANTAtion of Wm. Strickland, 2,240 acres, lying on the Santafe River, 6 miles from the railroad at Waldo; 500 acres clear; fences in first-rate order. This plantation is now being cultivated, and will be sold with the crop which has been started. The purchaser will be expected to assume the contracts made with the farm hands, who were hired generally at from $8 to $12 per month. There is a good frame house, good barn and outbuildings, and good orchards on the place. With it can be bought the necessary stock, provisions and forage for this year's operations. There are three gins, a saw and grist mill, with unfailing water-power, one-half interest in which goes with the place. There is no other saw-mill within ten miles. There is an abundance of the finest timber in the State on the place. It is an excellent stock farm. Several New-England men have plantations near. This is one of the best plantations for Sea Island cotton in the State. Price $15,000. Terms easy. For further particulars apply on the place, or to Col. H. B. SCOTT, late Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, on the adjoining plantation; or at No. 46 Pine-st., office of *Bankers' Magazine*, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone houses, now ready for occupancy, with plain brown-stone columns around doors, and brown-stone balusters and handrails around the stoop; halls filled stautary marble; black walnut doors in the parlors; black-walnut stairs; have all the modern improvements, butler's pantry, &c.; built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises No. 89 60th-st., 25 feet east from Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

A COMMODIOUS FAMILY MANSION, with or without furniture, for sale or to let, corner of Gates-av. and Broadway, Brooklyn, with about 1¾ acres of ground, filled with choice varieties of fruits; with hot and cold grapery, stable, carriage-house, &c.; gas, Ridgewood water, and all modern conveniences; house 40x50 feet, with extension; accessible via Peck-slip Ferry and Broadway cars; half-hour from ferry. Terms easy. Apply to NOBLE & DEACON, No. 13 Barclay-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold at auction on SATURDAY, 21st April, at 2 P. M., on the premises, a valuable farm, containing about 42 acres; good buildings, large cider-house, fine young apple orchard, 300 trees; other fruits, dry, loamy soil, fine land for garden produce, good neighborhood, healthy location, situate 1½ miles from the village of Westfield, N. J., on the N. J. Central R. R., one hour from New-York, being the premises lately occupied by A. S. Miller, deceased. Sale positive.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., with immediate possession, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable residence of the late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, and modern conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitae hedges, in all about seven acres in fine condition; three minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every fifteen minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNty, 3 and 17-100 acres of choice land; location and view of the Hudson unsurpassed; set out with about 250 choice young bearing fruit-trees; will be sold in whole or in part; it was purchased from the Garret Sarvent farm; about one-half mile from Smith's Landing; also a lot in 48th-st., 116 ft. 8 in. west of 8th-av., south side; size of lot 16 ft. 8 in.x100 ft. 8 in. deep. Apply to WM. BEDELL, No. 177 West 33d-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—ON MAIN-ST., NEAR Harrison, three minutes' walk from Brick Church Station, a 2½ story house, 14 rooms, furnace, range, good cellar, well and cistern; piazza 100 feet; large shade trees in front; garden (of ¾ acre) laid out like a miniature park and stocked with fruit of all kinds, pears, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and fine grape arbors; price $11,750. Apply on premises, to A. L. SMITH, or address him Box No. 1,890, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—A small house and two lots, 25x143, $2,400. Also, two vacant lots, 25x143, $1,600; beautifully situated on Fairview-av., two blocks from Jersey City and Monticello-av. horse-cars; 30 minutes to Jersey City Ferry. Apply to W. E. MESSERVE, on the premises, or Nos. 81 and 85 Centre-st., third floor, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT COLLEGE POINT, L. I., NEAR the steamboat landing, ten lots of ground, with a well built cottage house and hothouse attached; stable and barn; well and pump in the yard; grounds nicely laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery; all in perfect order. Apply to TRASK & ZUBERBIER, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY NICE COUNTRY houses and lots and farms, with good buildings, in New-Jersey, on the best railroads running out of the City of New-York; trains hourly; running time 1 to 1½ hours from City; also, six houses and lots and two small farms on Staten Island; all cheap properties and easy terms. BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

LARGE AND VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, completely furnished, for sale on easy terms, with extensive out-buildings, horses, carriages; accommodations for 600 guests, already engaged for the season; the leading hotel in the most fashionable watering place in the vicinity of New-York; a great bargain for hotel men. BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT ETTINGVILLE DEPOT, STATen Island, one mile from sea shore, one house, suitable for a hotel or country seat, with barn, tenement house, wheelwright and blacksmith shop. Also 24 acres of land under cultivation. For particulars, inquire of C. H. ETTING, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL ON THE HUDSON—A handsome frame cottage, in fine order; lot 50x125; fine fruit, shade trees, &c.; a very desirable place; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO FIRST-class stone-front houses, now finished, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 82 and 84 Woodhull, near Henry-st., ½ block from 1st-place; first-class surroundings; immediate possession; terms low. Apply at No. 411 Hicks-st. D. DIXON.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—PRICE $13,000, (NO less,) the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 268 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; if not sold on Monday, will be rented to a good tenant for $1,600. Inquire of the owner, ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE MANSION house, in good order, on 11th-av. and 75th-st., and 20 lots, overlooking the North River and the new contemplated Boulevard; price $45,000. Apply to JOHN KAVENAGH, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., or J. E. TATE, No. 537 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A HANDSOME FOUR-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements, in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from ferry, will be sold low; two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire in store No. 421½ Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY PLACE, near Port Chester, on the New-Haven Railway, 30 miles from New-York, containing ten acres of highly improved land, good buildings, a great variety of fruits, fine shade; and location perfectly healthy. Apply at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

$7.500.—NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, fine garden, fruit, shade, &c., eleven miles from City Hall, Westchester County. Others desirably located, $4,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE SITuated on Newark Bay, 50 minutes from Jersey City; good bathing, boating and fishing. Inquire at WM. HENDERSON'S office, No. 73 Nassau-st., or No. 77 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN AT A BARgain, a two-story cottage; about an acre of land; plenty of fruit; price $9,000; also 1½ story cottage, large garden, plenty of fruit. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

AT NO. 758 3D-AV.—A SPLENDID FURnished first-class house, replete with improvements and elegantly furnished; if the right kind of tenant offers, statuary and paintings worth $25,000 go with it. Seen by permits only. JAMES ROWE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSES NOS. 46, 48, 50, 52, and 114 Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts.; four-story English basement, all modern improvements, in good order; to be sold at low price of $9,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City property—100 acres, best soil, one mile from the City of Rome, N. Y., facing the plank-road, near railroad depot and Erie Canal, for sale low. Inquire in store No. 421½ Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES ON 128TH-st.; three stories, basement and cellar, with hot and cold water bathroom complete, bells, speaking tubes, heater in front basement. Price $6,500. Inquire of P. A. ANNER, 3d-av., between 128th and 129th sts.

CHEAPEST LOTS IN BROOKLYN—$200 each for sixteen or thirty lots, 25x100, well located for any purpose, Bainbridge and Decatur sts., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. J. W. BARTLETT, owner, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. Call and examine maps.

FOR SALE—FARMS, HOUSES, &C., &C., AT Far Rockaway, L. I., fronting on bay and ocean; connects by railroad by June with New-York. Apply to S. NORTON, on the farm, or to A. CROFT, No. 4 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$60,000 FOR $30,000.—A fine cotton plantation in Crittenden County, Arkansas, containing 2,187 acres of land, for sale; price $30,000; a great bargain. Inquire of J. T. EDGE, No. 35 Broad-st., (up stairs.)

COTTAGE AND 26 LOTS FOR SALE—In the best part of Ravenswood; valuable river frontage, and fine view of Central Park. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 34 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FINE, large, new house; fine shrubbery and fruit; cheap at $6,000; easy terms. BLAKE & DUDLEY, No. 54 William-st.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK for sale at $12,500. For a full description of Llewellyn Park see the *Independent*, or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS JET-BLACK carriage or coupé horse; he is young and sound, long mane and tail, and is very stylish. Address Room No. 42 Insurance Building, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE, 13 MILES FROM City, near Morris and Essex Railway; good house, fine fruit and shade trees, high, healthy location, superior land. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE property, Central Park and Harlem lots. Also, tenement property for investment. J. H. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS, IN Warren and Hamilton Counties, this State. Apply to A. CRAFT, No. 4 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FIFTH-AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 130TH-ST.—FOR SALE—A fine stone house in prime order, and tastefully decorated. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AT Newton, N. J. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND BUILDING lots in the vicinity of New-York, for sale by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house 33x80 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND FOUR acres of land for sale, in the City of New-Brunswick; grounds handsomely improved with fruit and ornamental trees; carriage-house, stable, &c., all new. Also, fine farm of 46 acres, one mile from New-Brunswick; handsome Gothic house; fine lawn; fruit and shade. RUTSEN HARDENBERGH, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT on north shore of Staten Island; house modern built, extensive and commodious; seventeen acres handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, grove, &c.; outhouses complete. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT WHITE PLAINS, two acres, old farm house and small dwelling house, fruit, &c.; near depot. Price $1,600. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT house, new, with all improvements, No. 417 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. WM. A. BOUST.

A 5,000 ACRE TRACT OF LAND FOR sale at a bargain in Blount County, Tenn., near Knoxville. PULLMAN & CO., 718 Broadway, Room 17.

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

WANTED

in desirable locations, for tenants now waiting. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Four-story house; first-class house in 5th-av.

Four-story house, with stable, in 34th-st., near 5th-av.

Four-story house in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Four-story house in 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Four-story house in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Four-story house in 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

Four-story house in 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

Four-story house in 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Three-story house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Three-story house in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Three-story house in 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

Four-story house in 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AND OTHERS UNFURNISHED.

Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A pleasant COUNTRY RESIDENCE during next year. A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard-rooms; delicious water at the door; ice-house full 75 tons, barns, stables, good garden spot, fine playground for children, and large pond of water for fishing and boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Price per year $2,000. References will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. F. HICKOK, Park Bank.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.

Four three-story brick houses in Canton-st., corner Park-av. Rent	$720
Two three-story brick houses, Nos. 80 and 82½ Carlton-av.	525
Three three-story brick houses south side Pacific-st., east of Washington-av.	550
One three-story frame house, 181 High-st., near Gold.	750

Also, floor of 3 to 6 rooms, at $15 to $25 monthly.

Apply at Canton-st. houses to M. WALSH, agent, from 12 to 2, or at Pacific-st. from 4 to 6, or in New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, Office No. 1.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A FEW MONTHS—One of the most desirable residences situated on Golden Hill, in the City of Bridgeport, Conn.

The house is comparatively new, and contains all the modern improvements: has 17 rooms, gas, hot and cold water on every floor; water-closets, bath-room, &c.; is heated by a furnace.

The premises include a fine lawn, filled with fruit and ornamental trees; also, a brick stable with ample carriage rooms, &c. Apply to J. T. DUTCHER, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1866, A NEAT NEW brick house, size 18x36 feet, with kitchen attached, situated four miles from Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on the Erie Railway; easy of access; suitable for a family wishing to move to a healthy part of the country; stabling for horse with premises if desired. Inquire of Capt. JOHN THOMPSON, Erie Buildings, Duane-st., or S. T. BROWN, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, or on the premises of DE WITT C. DURLAND, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESidence at Throg's Neck, on the East River. A commodious house, carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled), bathing-house, good garden, abundance and variety of fruit, within two minutes' walk of steamboat landing, adjoining the residence of the late George S. Robbins, Esq. Apply to WM. F. WARING, No. 31 Pine-st., Security Life Insurance Company.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT Bay Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry and 100 yards of the City cars, which pass every 15 minutes. The house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden and extensive apple orchard attached. Rent $1,400. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, THE RESIdence of H. P. Kellogg, Esq., near New-Rochelle depot, Westchester County; the house is large, beautifully situated, and finely shaded; lawn runs to tide-water, and the place has great advantages for those fond of boating or bathing. Also, a smaller house near the above. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LET, WITH OR without steam power, two floors in large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn, 150x45; also large basement and third floor No. 24 Beekman-st.; second floor No. 199 William-st., and fourth floor, rear No. 13 Frankfort-st., New-York. Apply to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LEASE FOR a term of years, the valuable plot of land on northwest corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., recently destroyed by fire, having a frontage of 46 feet 10 inches on Broadway, by 141 feet 6 inches on Barclay-st., with an L of 69 feet 6 inches in the rear. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, IN THE town of Bennington, Vt., a most desirable furnished house, with garden and stable. The scenery is the most beautiful of the Green Mountains, and the distance from New-York eight hours, or one hour from Troy by rail. Inquire of HARRINGTON & STONE, No. 741 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, one-half mile from Port Chester Depot, and less from steamboat landing; a farm-house situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the Sound; plainly furnished; stable and cow, and pasture, garden, &c. Call on or address L. M., *World* Office. Rent $200 per month.

TO LET—HOUSE, STABLE, TWO ACRES OF land, all kinds of fruit and flowers, horse, rockaway, cow, poultry, &c., for six months, to a gentleman and wife without children; will board with the tenant if agreeable; reference required. G. W. CORNING, 3d-av. and 130th-st., Harlem.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—LEXINGton-av., between 34th and 35th sts., for six or twelve months, at $600 per month. Also, in First-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, $350 per month, to first-class private families only. Also, two unfurnished, East 41st-st., near 5th-av., $2,500. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st., 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FIVE minutes' walk south of Vanderbilt Landing, on the shore of the bay, a furnished house, 45 feet square, containing gas, water, and billiard-room, with an acre and a half of land. Apply to G. WALKER, No. 89 Gold-st., or D. WALKER, No. 1 Clinton Hall.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY about to visit Europe desire to let their house to a responsible party for one year. The house is a large double one, 50 feet front, pleasantly situated and handsomely furnished throughout. Address T. G., Box No. 1,124 Post-office.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, TEN MINUTES' walk from Harlem Bridge, a first-class house, containing 16 rooms, nice garden, stable, &c.; can reach the place by all up-town railroads, and steamboat from Peck-slip; rent $800. Apply to T. OVERINGTON, Builder, 129th-st., east of 3d-av.

TO LET—A SPLENDID BANKING-ROOM, 30 feet front by 42 feet deep, comprising the entire second floor of No. 27 Wall-st., opposite the United States Treasury; will be divided, if desired, into two suites of offices. Apply to J. S. GALLAGHER, No. 27 Wall-st., rear office.

TO LET—FOUR ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR OF house No. 315 East 62d-st., water, bath and gas included: rent $300 per year to a small family without children. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., for three days, with good references.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—IN the beautiful village of North Adams, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, for three or four months; possession given the 1st of May. Address E. J. DECKER, Box No. 163, North Adams, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT CORNWALL, Orange County, a beautiful residence, containing 9 rooms, with a splendid view of the river. For further particulars apply to WM. BLOOMER, on the premises, or of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE—TWENTY-TWO rooms, suitable for boarding or school, corner 56th-st.; large house on two full lots.

Also, building suitable for up-town feed-store. Apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT EASTCHESTER, 15 MILES FROM New-York City, a handsome villa, fully and handsomely furnished; all improvements; water throughout; ice-house, stable, &c., and eight acres of land in lawn and gardens. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE MEdium-sized brown-stone four-story house, No. 9 West 39th-st., fully and elegantly furnished, will be rented reasonably to a private family only. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS from May 1, the brown-stone front four-story English basement house No. 382 West 32d-st. Rent $200 per month. Inquire on the premises, or of C. W. PLYER, Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—RENT $800—THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 39 Huntington-st., Brooklyn; has gas, water-closets, stationary tubs and basins, bath, furnace, &c., and is in complete order. Inquire of S. SMITH, No. 69 Bowery.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET MAY 1—Two stalls and room for two or three carriages; good light, well ventilated, large hayloft, &c. Rent $500. In rear of No. 65 3d-av., alley.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CORNER OF Prince-st. and Broadway, very desirable for office and business purposes, fine entrance and light (four windows). Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway.

TO LET—BACK PARLOR AND FIVE ROOMS on third floor of a first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, to a small, genteel family. Inquire of owner, No. 243 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

LOFTS AND STORES TO LET—IN PARK-place, Warren, Lispenard, Mercer, Broadway above Broome, Grand, and other locations. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling-house, in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For terms, apply to C. W. Y., Box 155 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, A handsomely furnished house near Union-square. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET BY BENEDICT & CO.

NO. 32 PINE-ST., BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STS.

14th-st., West, near 8th-av., furnished, per month	$300
16th-st., East, near Irving-place, furnished	4,000
17th-st., East, near Irving-place, furnished	2,000
23d-st., West, near 10th-av., furnished, per month	275
23d-st., West, near 7th-av., furnished	4,000
23d-st., East, near 2d-av., furnished, per month	140
16th-st., East, near Irving-place, furnished, per month	275
35th-st., East, near Madison-av., furnished, per month	400
36th-st., East, near Lexington-av., furnished, per month	300
Lexington-av., near 27th-st., furnished	4,000
9th-av., near 23d-st., furnished, per month	300
Waverley-place, near Broadway	4,000
St. Marks-place, half house	1,600
9th-st., near Broadway, parlor and basement, business	1,500
8th-st., near Broadway, suitable for business	1,500
13th-st., West, near 9th-av.	1,000
14th-st., West, near 8th-av.	2,500
31st-st., East, near Madison-av.	3,500
33d-st., West, near 7th-av., furnished	2,000
33d-st., East, near Madison-av.	2,500
28th-st., West, near 8th-av.	2,000
41st-st., East, near 2d-av.	900
42d-st., East, near 5th-av.	3,000
44th-st., West, near Broadway	2,500
Lexington-av., near 30th-st.	1,800
35th-st., East, near Madison-av.	2,500
2d-av., near 20th-st.	1,600
2d-av., near 38th-st.	1,300
Broadway, near 26th-st., boarding	2,800
Brooklyn, Oxford-st., furnished	2,000
Brooklyn, No. 97 First-place	1,500
Brooklyn, No. 93 Second-place, furnished	1,300
56th-st., corner 7th-av., boarding or school	1,800

Also, desirable country residences, Staten Island, &c.

The above houses can only be seen by permits from the agents. Full particulars of the same can be obtained at their office, No. 32 Pine-st. BENEDICT & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE, LARGE AND new, to rent, in Litchfield County, Conn., six hours' ride from New-York; location beautiful, climate proverbially healthy, scenery unsurpassed, accommodations ample; terms moderate. Reference—A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 57 John-st.; CHARLES G. JUDSON, Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, West 14th-st., $2,500; a neat three-story high-stoop house, (furnished,) 17th-st., near Irving-place, $2,400; others $1,000 to $6,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—IN SEVENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Central Park and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished brown stone, high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, and complete for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 63 East 73d-st.

A PLAINLY FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING 13 rooms, to let for the season, at Brewster's Station, Harlem Railroad; stables and one acre of land attached. Apply to C. E. TOWNSEND, No. 196 Chatham-square.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE 90TH-ST., THIRD door east from Avenue A, two substantial brick houses; gas, water, &c.; two stories, basement and under-cellar; rent $500. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT RESIdence at Peekskill, with all the modern improvements; commands a magnificent view of the Hudson. Picture and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., 10 rooms in good order, barn, one acre in lawn and garden, plenty of apples, pears, grapes, &c., 5 minutes' walk from depot, and immediate possession; rent $400. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on Staten Island; house contains 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; ten acres of land; fruit of all kinds in abundance; barn, carriage-house, &c. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NO. 758 3D-AV.—HOUSES TO LET, FURnished and unfurnished; furnished, at $125, $150, $175, $225 and $300 per month; unfurnished do., at $600, $800, $1,500 and $2,000. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house; good location. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.—TO LET—A spacious hall or salesroom; also, front and corner rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NEAR Franklin-av., Brooklyn, 5 or 6 acres of land, adapted for a florist, gardener, or other business. Apply to H. DOUBLEDAY, No. 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, north half of block between 6th and 7th sts., East River, with bulkhead and half of pier foot of 7th-st. Apply to WM. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., corner 6th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years, in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 25 by 60, with all improvements. Apply at No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS RESIdences at New-Brighton, Staten Island; all modern improvements. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-st., 17x70, in perfect order. For permit and particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 36 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, A THREE-STORY brick house, No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET FOR FIVE OR six months, No. 869 Broadway, with all the fixtures. Apply at the store.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND WELL-lighted rooms to let, with steam power. Apply to JNO. S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A BROWN-STONE house, four-stories, in 33d-st. Apply to T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, FROM MAY 1, two large bedrooms, at No. 106 West 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN and wife can have, at full price, a fine room with board, in one of the most delightful private residences upon Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Cars every five minutes to all ferries. Address CLINTON-AV., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT THIRD-STORY FRONT room, for gent and lady, or two gentlemen, with closets, at No. 53 East 28th-st.; also parlor and bedroom on second story, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH ALL the modern improvements, single or in suites, without board, at No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Delmonico's and the Maison Doree. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—A very handsome floor of four rooms, in a choice locality, with a private family. Inquire at No. 18 University-place.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AN UNFURnished room with plain board, near 18th-st. and 9th-av. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, J. U. FISHER, No. 245 West 28th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family; location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable reference required. Apply at or address No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLY, IN SUITES, or by floors, for single gentlemen or families. Table d'hote or meals at private table, as preferred. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. DONADI, No. 72 West 36th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors to let, with board, at No. 106 West 43d-st.; house has all conveniences. No moving in May.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board; within 25 minutes of New-York City Hall; offers superior accommodations at moderate rates.

BOARD AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., LATE MRS. FAULKNER'S.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS with private table, may be had 1st of May at No. 164 5th-av.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WHO LOSES his present home on May 1, desires to find another in a private family; the location must be below 34th-st. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,574 General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, in Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., thirty miles on Harlem Railroad from the City; location very healthy and pleasant; grounds extensive and shady; rooms large; five minutes' walk from station; terms for adults from $9 to $12 per week; $5 for children. Address HOME, Box Y, Chappaqua Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE PLEASANT AND healthy village of Plainfield, Conn., within a few minutes' walk of the Norwich and Worcester and Hartford and Providence Depots. Can accommodate seven. For particulars address D. AVERY, Plainfield, Conn., or inquire of A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD at a Summer boarding-house among the mountains, 6½ miles from Cornwall and Turner's Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. For particulars apply to J. H. WRIGHT, No. 835 Broadway, R. W. SEAMAN, No. 287 Washington-st., or ISAAC B. TITUS, Cornwell, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer, convenient to the City, for a family of two adults and two children (ages, six and ten years.) Address, with full particulars as to locality, terms, means of access, &c., M. A. C., Box No. 246 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and accommodations for a few persons can be obtained in a pleasant and healthy village on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Terms moderate. Address F. S., Box No. 1,843 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING a pleasant house for the Summer months, in a healthy village, near a fine lake, can be accommodated by calling at No. 144 Macdougal-st., near Fourth-st., for one week from date.

BOARD IN HARLEM—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms; modern improvements; quick access to the City; moderate terms, and in a first-class family. Apply in 128th-st., sixth brown-stone house west of 3d-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND a first-class home in a private family for the Summer at Astoria, by addressing R. J. S., Box No. 290 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO CARE FOR THE season by a man and wife of respectability; first-class reference given. Address GEORGE, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

THOS. J. DAVIS, maker and inserter of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, will remove on the 1st of May from No. 483 Broadway to No. 64 East 15th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, libraries, &c., bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER .... Director

COMMENCING

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1866,

A BRIEF SEASON OF GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The sale of secured seats continues at the Academy of Music, Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

POPULAR ADMISSION PRICES.—Admission to Parquet, Parquet and Dress Circle, ONE DOLLAR. Secured seats, fifty cents extra. FAMILY CIRCLE—FIFTY CENTS. AMPHITHEATRE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Thus presenting Grand Operas with every accessory at the ORDINARY DRAMATIC PRICES OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 17, 1866,

Gounod's very popular opera, presented originally in America by the grand German Opera Company,

FAUST. FAUST.

JOSEPH HERMANS in his very celebrated role, Mephistopheles

FRANZ HIMMER .... as .... Faust

Mme. JOHANNA ROTTER .... as .... Marguerite

Mlle. SOPHIA DZIUBA .... as .... Siebel

HEINRICH STEINECKE .... as .... Valentin

Wagner, Lehman, Marta, Mme. Berger.

Grand Fanfare in the fourth act by the grand chorus and GRAFULLA'S CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18,

Rossini's great masterwork

WILLIAM TELL,

presented for the first time in this City in eleven years.

Mathilde .... Mme. JOHANNA ROTTER

Jannry .... Mlle. SOPHIA DZIUBA

William Tell .... WILHELM FORMES

(his first appearance in opera in this City.)

Arnold Melchthal .... FRANZ HIMMER

Jacques .... THEODORE HABELMAN

Waltner Furst .... JOSEPH HERMANS

Gessler .... JOSEPH WEINLICH

Melchthal, Urchs, Leuthold, Lehman, Rudolph, Haimer, Hedwig, Mme. Pickaneser.

The season further embraces the presentation of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, LES HUGUENOTS, FIDELIO, LA DAME BLANCHE, FRA DIAVOLO, MAGIC FLUTE, TANNHAUSER.

THE GRAND AUGMENTED CHORUS presents nearly the entire operatic choral force of the country.

THE MAENNERCHOERE essential to vocal FANFARES AND PAGEANTS, will be strengthened by the leading voices of several Societies of the ALLGEMEINE LIEDERTAFEL.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA is constituted of the very first instrumentalists of the profession, and of itself presents A MARKED FEATURE OF EXCELLENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA, AT POPULAR PRICES,

Commencing TUESDAY, April 17.

Admission to Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... MANAGER

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Night performances at 8 o'clock.

New and thrilling feat of unexampled daring, a TERRIFIC LEAP THROUGH A STAGE-COACH, superadded to the marvelous horsemanship of

MR. JAMES ROBINSON, who will continue to introduce his gifted child, CLARENCE.

New NOVELTIES and FEATURES by the PEERLESS TROUPE of EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS and ACROBATS.

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, the most dashing and graceful equestrienne in the world, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, is engaged, and will shortly arrive.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of NAT. AUSTIN.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM EVERY NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents.

Reserved seats, $1.

Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's Music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., (foot Catharine-st.,) at 3 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:40 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf at 11 P. M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Stateroom $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, April	3,	9 A.M.	Wedn'day, Ap'l	4,	8½ A.M.
Thursday,	5,	10 A.M.	Friday,	6,	10 A.M.
Saturday,	7,	11 A.M.	Monday,	9,	12 M.
Tuesday,	10,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	11,	2 P.M.
Thursday,	12,	3 P.M.	Friday,	13,	3½ P.M.
Saturday,	14,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	16,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday,	17,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	18,	9 A.M.
Thursday,	19,	10½ A.M.	Friday,	20,	10 A.M.
Saturday,	21,	11 A.M.	Monday,	23,	1 P.M.
Tuesday,	24,	2 P.M.	Wednesday,	25,	2 P.M.
Thursday,	26,	3 P.M.	Friday,	27,	2½ P.M.
Saturday,	28,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	30,	7 A.M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR TROY AND ALBANY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 40 North River, SUNDAY, April 15, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND cures rheumatism, cures neuralgia, cures salt rheum, cures all blood complaints, cures a morbid liver, and regulates the whole system.

DR. KING, NO. 620 BROADWAY, BEtween Houston and Bleecker sts., cures private cases in 48 hours. Separate consulting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Cure warranted.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

First—For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Seventy-eighth-street between Third and Fourth avenues.

Second—Both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, April 10, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of April, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1866:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SCOTCH NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, AT MACFARLAND'S, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

ENCOURAGED BY THE POPULAR FAVOR with which the last

MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

was received at this home of

MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT,

unusual energy has been exercised by the management to present

ANOTHER GLITTERING NOVELTY

surpassing in attraction all previous efforts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,

A GRAND

MYTHOLOGICAL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

specially adapted for this Museum, entitled

THE EARTHQUAKE; OR, THE SPECTRE OF THE NILE,

with NEW GORGEOUS SCENERY and COSTUMES, WONDERFUL MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES, in which the splendid

MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,

received with such IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM, will be introduced with the addition of a

STORM SCENE WITH PECULIAR EFFECTS,

the finale of the piece culminating in an incident of TERRIFIC AND STUPENDOUS GRANDEUR.

Previous to the drama,

A STARTLING WONDER,

which has puzzled the most LEARNED SAVANS OF THE AGE,

THE SPHYNX.

WHAT IS IT?

A STRANGE AND UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.

First appearance of the Phenomenon,

MASTER ALLBY TURNER,

THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD, whose performance is remarkable and pleasing.

At all hours may be seen the celebrated

AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW, RARE SPECIES,

specimens of which may be purchased:

THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.

TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.

BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.

SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.

INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.

WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.

GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.

A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL, PERSIAN SHEEP.

GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

In consequence of the many families who have been disappointed by the

STOPPAGE OF THE CITY RAIL CARS,

THE COMIC PANTOMIME WILL BE CONTINUED FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

THE CRY IS STILL JACK AND GILL.

MR. G. L. FOX .... as .... THE AGILE CLOWN.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON THE PANTOMIME WILL BE PERFORMED.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 15,

GRAND CONCERT

in aid of

THE BUILDING FUND OF THE CHURCH,

by the artists of

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

Who have most generously volunteered.

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
MME. DE LUSSAN,
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR,
SIG. MAZZOLENI,
SIG. BELLINI,
SIG. ANTONUCCI,
Mr. APPY, Violinist.
Dr. WILLIAM BERGE, Organist.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $3; can be obtained at the principal music-stores, at the box-office of the Academy of Music, at the pastoral residence, No. 80 East 29th-st., and at the doors on the evening of the concert.

JONES' WOOD—NOW OPEN FOR ENGAGEments, pic-nics, excursions, parties and societies for the coming season. S. BARNETT.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

A CARD.—JOHN B. DUNHAM INFORMS HIS friends and the public that about May 1 he will remove to his new Piano-forte Manufactory, now being built, of much larger dimensions than the one so long occupied by him in 13th-st. This card is deemed proper to prevent any misapprehension as to my retiring from business.

WEARING OF THE GREEN GALOP, price 25 cents, and the Fireworks Polka, price 50 cents, the latest and most successful compositions of Thomas Baker, leader of Orchestra at Olympic Theatre. Copies sent by mail. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY WITH POWERFUL high soprano voice, a situation in a church choir; reads well and is a thorough musician; refers to Mr. Hy. C. Timm. Applications addressed to Mr. H. C. TIMM, care of Messrs. Scharfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, will meet with immediate attention.

A CHEAP PIANO-FORTE, $75, IN GOOD Order—Seven-octave rosewood piano, used two months, will be sold cheap. J. BIDDLE, No. 243 9th-av., near 28th-st.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching will give instruction on the piano at the pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call on or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE, would like to find situations for two girls, one as chambermaid and the other laundress; both are excellent in every respect. Apply at No. 32 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c.; also, male help of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had a number of years' experience, a situation as clerk in a good hotel; a Summer house in the country preferred; has a large acquaintance; or, would take a part interest in a house, and give it his personal attention. The best of references furnished. Address, for two weeks, J. W. PORTER, Middlebury, Vt.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WELL VERSED in the Spanish and English languages, a situation in some commercial house as clerk. The advertiser is a good accountant and penman, and can give good references from his employers in this City for eleven years past. Address E. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, second floor, three or four rooms, for housekeeping; terms not to exceed $300 per year. Address Box No. 1,537 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN SILKS AND IN dress goods. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—50 CANVASSERS TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for Kellogg's U. S. Mercantile Register. Best advertising medium for wholesalers and manufacturers. Liberal inducements offered only to the best kind of men.

KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, GERMAN or Scotch preferred, to take care of children and assist with sewing, a short distance in the country. Apply on Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at book-store No. 116 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, who can dress hair, and who thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; must have City reference. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO TAKE full charge of a house; must be a person of the highest qualifications. Apply at No. 121 East 12th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th-sts., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OF MAKING MANY BOOKS THERE IS NO END."—Every description of pamphlet binding executed in the best style, with promptness and accuracy. JNO. MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 25 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHTS

LAST NIGHTS

OF

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

IN

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY

AND

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

In consequence of the immense success which has attended the artistic performances of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, Mr. STUART feels warranted in presenting the same bill for a few more representations.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16,

will be presented the romantic legendary drama entitled

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,

presented with its

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SONGS AND DANCES.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... Lanty McLoughlin

Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... Kate Kearney

To conclude with MRS. WILLIAMS' astonishing Protean Comedy entitled

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

Miss Constantia Flitterly, a romantic young lady.

Sir Wiffleton Wiffles, a "West End" Man....

Susan Higgins, a Hampshire Lass....

Signora La Scalla, an Italian prima donna

Count de Sangfroid, a French officer....

Manoletta, a Spanish Ballerina....

Don Sangueretto del Torors Gil Perez Dominez, an Andalusian Matador....

Jemima Slick, a Yankee Girl....

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Larry .... MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, with NEW SCENERY And APPOINTMENTS,

THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

Also, the comedy entitled

THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

Doors open at 7¼; commence 7¾.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Open at 7½; begin at 8.

MONDAY.

In consequence of the great number of applicants at the box office Goldsmith's standard comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

which attracted densely crowded houses at the first and second representations, will be given for the third time this season.

YOUNG MARLOW .... MR. LESTER WALLACK

His seventh appearance in twelve months.

The other characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Geo. Holland, Geo. Browne, Young, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Graham and Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques and Mrs. Vernon.

TUESDAY.

First time in this Theatre, will be produced the fine drama of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,

with NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, and all THE ORIGINAL MUSIC, A GREAT CAST, FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS AND BALLET.

The number of Mr. Wallack's performances must necessarily be limited.

The Box Book for his Nights is now open.

The free list (excepting the Press) is entirely suspended.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD

Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn

CONTINUED SUCCESS of the MOST BRILLIANT of all the OLYMPIC SPECTACLES,

presented in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, and which has received the

HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS both of THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS.

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.

The Romantic Spectacular Drama in 3 acts from the French of Alex. Dumas, entitled the

3 GUARDSMEN,

Produced with

New Scenery .... by .... HAYES

Music selected and arranged .... by .... THOS. BAKER

Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Henry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bullock, and the following

BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS,

seldom equaled and never excelled, including

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

who will sing a new romanza, written and composed by herself, entitled

"I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT."

MADAME METHUA SCHELLER,
MISS KATE NEWTON,
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL,
Mr. G. W. GARRISON,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. GEORGE KAMES,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. T. J. HIND,
Mr. T. J. LEIGH,
Mr. C. H. MORTON,
AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

BRIEF SEASON OF EIGHT NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

TUESDAY, April 17, 1866,

WITH

FAUST, FAUST,

the opera in which this company achieved such A WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor .... Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

Last week of the engagement of the great equestrienne and melodramatic actress, Miss LEO HUDSON.

The gorgeous spectacular drama of the

CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or, THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

Miss LEO HUDSON as Zamine, introducing her celebrated trained steed SENSATION, on which she makes a dashing flight over the Cataract.

The drama of KENNETH and the nautical drama of YANKEE TARS IN CHINA.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss LEO HUDSON.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.

CROWDED HOUSES—GREAT NOVELTY.

TAMING THE ELEPHANT.

TAMING THE ELEPHANT. TAMING THE ELEPHANT.

Burlesque Hippodrome. Tyrolean Galoots.

Dave Reed and Dan Bryant in their inimitable CHALLENGE DANCE.

Chas. Henry, Ira Paine, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier, the beautiful vocal quartette, in new selections.

First time of an original burlesque entitled

SHYLOCK; OR, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

Shylock .... Rollin Howard | Portia .... Nelse Seymour

Duke McGinnis, "Head Centre" .... Dan Bryant

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—FIFTH-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. The fashionable resort. Great change of programme for this week. Reappearance of Mr. J. E. GREEN and his wonderful MOCKING BIRD Song. New Songs, Burlettas, Comicalities, Plantation Dances, &c., &c. To conclude with the roaring farce, MASQUERADE BALL. Matinee EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASTIC AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., to be held at the Academy, WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 8 P. M. Tickets to be had of the members and at the office of the Gymnasium, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

GRAND CONCERT—BY MISS M. RUTON, assisted by Miss Hutchins, Messrs. J. R. Thomas and L. P. Thatcher, with Miss Pecher Davis and Maeder, Pianists, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Monday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH CLASS (THE LAST UNDER A. A. FAVARGER,) will begin as soon as a sufficient number of names are received for membership. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to follow a practical course by which they will be enabled to speak French accurately and correctly in a short time, should send their names and address to A. A. FAVARGER, Box No. 4,524 New York Post-office, or call on TUESDAY, April 17, at 5½ P. M., at the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, when the exercises will begin, and the regular hour of class be determined. By request of some ladies who are not able to take an active part in the daily exercises, a course of six lectures will be given in which the accurate and fluent pronunciation of the French language will be exemplified by an analytical reading, and illustrated by a reference to the peculiar table of sounds devised for the purpose. These lessons will particularly benefit advanced scholars by showing what are the causes of non-success, and what the means of certain success in speaking as purely and elegantly as the educated natives themselves.

The tickets for the course of six lectures must be procured beforehand at F. W. Christern's foreign library, No. 863 Broadway. Price of tickets admitting one, $15. Grade of prices in the class: For first quarter of the course (twenty lessons,) $30 each member; for second quarter, $25; for third quarter, $20; for fourth quarter, $18, &c. Address No. 9 University-place, or Box No. 4,524 Post-office. The system will be explained once more and for positively the last time on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. A reading in the French language will be given on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, for which tickets should be procured at Christerns', No. 863 Broadway. Price 50 cts.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City the 21st inst. For particulars address as above, F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

SARATOGA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—A select Classical and Commercial School for Boys; number limited to 30; boys thoroughly prepared for college, counting-house, West Point or Naval Academy; Summer term commences May 1. Circulars may be had, or the Principal consulted, by calling at the book-store of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, between 11 and 12. A. J. ROBB, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, SCHOLAR FROM THE CONSERVATORY of Leipsic, an accomplished player, highest City references, speaking English, French and German, desires to take charge of the entire music department in a first-class young ladies' school or seminary. Address Miss M. M., Box No. 5,921 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.—A Classical, Commercial and Military School. The Spring session opens April 6.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. Summer term commences May 2. Send for circulars. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MRS. WHITE IS PREPARED TO REceive a few more pupils, from the age of seven to fifteen. Address the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For Circulars address the Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD ENGLISH AND and Spanish scholar, will give instructions in Spanish in a private family to children or grown persons for his board; best City references given if required. Address M. P., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSITION as resident governess to young children; highest references. Address W. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL SUMMER RESORTS.

Preparations for the Coming Season.

The hot days and sultry nights are drawing nigh, when all animate creation longs for pure air, fresh breezes and cold water; when the sun fever incapacitates the residents of cities to work, makes the blood sluggish and the brain heavy. New-York is full of people, hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men and women and little children, on whose heads the hot rays of the sun will beat mercilessly this summer, who will walk the heated pavements by day and toss upon beds of discomfort at night, longing for refreshment, change and rest. There will come a time, say the fashionables, when every body will be out of town, when Long Branch and Saratoga, Newport and Mahopac will be crowded—how absurd. Let these people who fancy that everybody is out of town consult the census table, and they will be surprised to find that, comparatively speaking, nobody is out of town; and literally speaking, if all who are away should die, and an election be held the very next day, there would be no appreciable difference at the polls. Broadway is just as crowded, the theatres are filled uncomfortably, the ferry-boats ply back and forth black with passengers who swarm like bees upon their decks, the tenement houses are no more comfortable, and only the churches, whose pastors are in the country, and whose doors are locked, indicate a difference.

At all times it has been an interesting question to the philanthropist, "What can the poorer and middling classes of our population do for rest and refreshment in the Summer months?" For those who live in New York the question is readily answered by the scores of Summer resorts in or near our limits, where the most ample accommodation is provided.

The close, hot streets of our city teem with life at all seasons of the year, but in the hot and dusty Summer the wondrous extent and variety of our population are the more noticeable, for then the tired housekeeper rests upon the threshold of her door, the weary maids stand listless at the gate, the children lie upon the steps or play with the dirt-heaps in the street, while the air thickens with the dust, and the heavens pour heat upon the pavements. This for thousands and thousands of the people of our City is a three months' life. They know nothing of trips to Lake George or the Adirondacks, nothing of seasons at Saratoga or Niagara, nothing of fishing at Fire Island or resting at Mahopac; nothing of anything green or bright or fresh except such as stares them from the heavens, or greets them in their daily round of toil. Many times have we seen in the thickly crowded courts and back streets of the City on the close of a sultry day groups of red-faced frowsy women, restless, feverish and dissatisfied, sitting on the steps of a fever-nest, panting literally for air, while their several babies and multitudinous children, hot, uncomfortable, dirty and weary, moaned with misery. To these and such as these, of whom there are tens of thousands in the City, the Battery was once a place of refuge. Its broad grass-plot, its sheltering trees, and the cool sea breeze which every afternoon and evening swept in from the bay, made it most attractive, and in the later hours of the day the place was crowded with representatives of every class of the people. Not alone the poorest and most wretched, but among the crowd were hundreds of laborers' wives, whose little ones gladly escaped from the confinements of home, out into the liberties of the swarded beds and the graveled walks. The encroachments of trade and commerce have stopped all this; the Battery of the olden time is unrecognizable in the barren, sterile deser of to-day, and so far as down town is concerned, there is, and can be, no substitute for it.

Magnificent as is our Central Park it affords opportunity to this class of our population for but little recreation, and the necessity long since existed for resorts popular and accessible, whereat the bone and sinew of the city might find rest and amusement. In this necessity originated the idea, now successful in its operation, of "Gardens." Notable among the many within our limits is the place known as

JONES' WOOD,

in whose spacious fields scores of thousands of people can enjoy themselves to their heart's content. Accessible by boat and rail, this convenient resort is in daily demand during the warmer months of the year by associations of various name, all manner of clubs, corps and organizations. One week's work will suffice as a specimen.

Sunday—A mammoth Temperance meeting.
Monday—Pic-nic of the Trades' Association.
Tuesday—Annual Festival of the Church of the Assumption.
Wednesday—Grand Fenian Demonstration.
Thursday—Sunday School Pic-nic.
Friday—Regular yearly excursion of the Brenman Target Company.
Saturday—Ball and pic-nic of the United Waiters Association.

At Jones' Wood are provided all manner of outdoor entertainment. Fronting on the river the woods afford a long line of water view, which is dotted with rustic bowers and refreshment booths; two immense platforms for dancing stand surrounded by immense trees and fringed with tables for refreshments; swings and scups of various nature, shooting-galleries, ball-grounds, and places for side-shows are convenient to the hotel, and broad fields, sheltered by branching trees, invite the ramble, the loiter and the rest. The hotel, which, under the former management of Mr. SOMERS, became famous for good Rhine wine and lager, passed last year into the hands of PETER SCHELDNACHT & Co., who fully sustained its high repute. We have seen tens of thousands of people there time and again, and our observation tallies with the experience of the Police, who say that good order is almost an invariable feature of these gatherings. On one or two occasions there has been trouble, but it was quickly quelled. Our people, and particularly the Germans, regard this as the place *par excellence* for such gatherings. The Schutzen Corps, the Saengerbund, the trades associations, and other reputable organizations meet there annually, and always have a jolly good time. Properly arranged, such a place becomes an institution, a something without which it would be difficult to get on. A man can take his wife and children there, walk out into the grove or sit down upon the bank of the river, have his little private picnic, swing his wife and baby, roll in the green grass with his boys, smoke his pipe and read his paper, greatly to his own edification, the zest of his wife, and the immense enjoyment of the chicks.

When great gatherings are held there the railway companies are singularly remiss. The cars are packed inside and crowded on top, men are rude, women are frightened and children hurt. Picepockets are active, conductors absent-minded and policemen [illegible]. At such times the cars should be numerically trebled, policemen should be specially detailed to watch and protect the crowd, and no car should be permitted to leave the depot with more than thirty people on it.

The hotel is such only in name. It is simply a refreshment hall. There is an immense bar-room, where a business is done which should make fortunes for its owners every season. A great dining-room, where hundreds can easily sit and eat; two or three rooms above, which are generally used as committee offices, but no accommodations for private dinner parties; no sleeping apartments and no conveniences for ablution. The obvious reason is, that the class of people who go there go in masses, preferring a general jollification, a glass of lager, and a hands-all-around on the platform, to anything else.

Arrangements are in progress now which will materially enhance the attractions of the place, and we presume the sweltering multitude which will find it impossible to get away from the City during the coming Summer, will largely avail themselves of its ruralities.

This place is a fair specimen of scores of others which abound in the vicinity. Hoboken, which has grown inordinately of late, was formerly known only as a place of this nature, and its Elysian Fields are famous the country over. Possibly they are not so entirely free from objectionable features as some of the other places, but experience demonstrates the fact that ordinarily the visitors at all these resorts are of the more orderly and law-abiding classes.

Bergen is another delightful place; PAUL FALK's Belvidere and the Cremona are also familiar names. At the Belvidere, music of the choicest nature is furnished by artists of acknowledged reputation at no cost whatever to the listener. Those who patronize the place are at liberty to sit in the grand apartments, or stroll about the grounds, or rest beneath the shade, as best pleases them, while refreshments of the most harmless nature are purchaseable for a mere song. Sandwiches, salads, creams and lager, with now and then a bottle of Rhine wine, are the staple order.

On Staten Island at every landing are parks and groves and woods with various titles, between which and the metropolis regularly ply ferry-boats, whose spacious cabins and broad decks in certain months are crowded with people from the City. No regular hotels are built at any of these places, nothing but a bar-room and a ladies' room, although the hill-side is dotted with rustic arbors, benches and resting places of all kinds. No device which experience can indicate or ingenuity suggest is omitted to make these pleasure haunts attractive, and the avidity with which the people patronize them proves clearly their necessity.

The several cemeteries near the City are likewise greatly resorted to by women and children who wish to avoid the crowds at the more popular places, but at these resorts no refreshments or amusements are provided, save such pic-nic material as the *mater familias* may carry in her basket. The peaceful nature of the persons who go to the woods and parks is abundantly proven, but we regret to say that of late years it has become the habit of bullies and ruffians of various name to crowd upon the cars for the purpose of pocket-picking, and to mix with the passengers on the boats, for the purpose of creating disturbance, and if opportunity is afforded, of profiting thereby. It is to be hoped that the Police will this Summer be instructed at Headquarters to pay particular heed and attention to this class of rowdies. The thousands of our citizens who gladly avail themselves of the delights of the Bay and the rest of the woods should be authoritatively assured of their absolute safety and entire freedom from the interference of rascals who are cowardly enough to annoy women and mean enough to frighten children.

A Bad Stroke at Billiards.

MICHAEL GEARY, well known as one of the contestants for the championship in billiards, was brought before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on complaint of BENJ. GARNO, billiard reporter for *Wilkes' Spirit*, who charges that GEARY made an unprovoked assault upon him, in consequence of remarks in that paper about the champion cue. GEARY pleaded guilty to the assault, we understand, and left his punishment to the Court.

The allusion in the *Spirit* to which he took offence was as follows:

"As for the supporters of the rival establishments, they would do well to avoid in future crapulous argumentation in public places, to dispense with threats, and to forego even the purloining and subsequent desecration of champion cues."

Since that the *Spirit* has told the whole story, from which it appears that

On the night of March 22, one MICHAEL GEARY, well knowing that DEERY was not about the premises, and taking advantage also of the absence of the proprietor, who was then in Philadelphia, as well as of the more important fact that the superintendent of the establishment had been called away from his customary post, stepped up to the counter behind which the champion cue was reposing, and demanded that emblem of the young man who had been placed in temporary charge. As we are informed, the demand was at first disregarded; but, GEARY pressing it with the statement that "DEERY said he might have it, and he wanted to show it to his wife," the cue was handed over to him. Quietly detaching the valuable gold butt, he remarked to a gentleman who was standing by, that he wished to show him something, and led the way to the water-closet, into the main pipe of which he thrust the heavy carved gold butt, which contained portraits in miniature of the seven or eight players who originally contended for it. The gentleman who had been thus unconsciously made a party to the transaction, refrained, as we understand, from calling attention to the act until its perpetrator had retired from the room. On the following day, a plumber was called in, the flooring removed, and the cue, with the photographs blurred, and otherwise slightly damaged, recovered.

Presuming this to be a correct statement, it becomes those who patronize the game of billiards to show a proper reprobation for an act which must in some degree reflect upon the entire profession.

Charcoal vs. Unhealthy Gases and Infection.

The regular subject for discussion at the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, on Thursday evening, was Turf, or Peat. In addition to the more ordinary uses of peat as fuel for warming and for various metallurgic operations, it appears that peat is a very powerful disinfectant, antiseptic and deodorizer.

Doctors FEUTCHWANGER, EVERETT, PARMALEE, and other chemists cited several remarkable instances of its preservative properties, among which was the preservation of bodies for twenty years and upwards in peat-bogs with the flesh tolerably perfect, and the remains of a mastodon, with six young ones, found in an elevated peat-bog in New-Jersey, where they had evidently been mired. They had lost their lives in the preservative material.

Dr. WETHERBY thought the smell, which was a principal objection to its more general use as a fuel, was due to the emission of matter which was very healthy, particularly the creosote, and was not offensive to many.

Prof. HIRSCH, connected with sugar refining, had tested the power of peat charcoal as a filtering material. It produced a marked effect, though far inferior to bone-black. An equal quantity of bone-black had filtered eight grammes of liquor perfectly white; and the twenty-three succeeding grammes were partially clarified, while the peat charcoal partially whitened six grammes of the same liquor. He reburned the peat charcoal, and its second use was more effective, partially clarifying eleven grammes.

Mr. STETSON, the Secretary, alluded to the use of peat simply dried in the air with success as fuel in some branches of the arts, as in the manufacture of iron wire, and to its failure as a fuel for locomotives, and for the blacksmith shop, and inquired the cost at which the modern inventions of compressed peat, and particularly peat charcoal, could be produced and delivered in this City, and at other points where its consumption might be large. The properties of peat charcoal in arresting putrefaction might make it immensely important, aside from its obvious uses as a cheap and easily kindled fuel.

Mr. FISHER cited several instances where peat or peat charcoal had been used with success as a fuel for locomotives.

Mr. HYDE stated that a very large contract had lately been made for peat charcoal from Cayuga Lake, for use in the manufacture of steel.

Some experiments on a large scale have given the following relative values for equal weights of fuel:

Ordinary dry peat, 137; peat charcoal, 277; dry wood, 175; wood charcoal, 300.

The question seems to be an important one whether, from the ready availability of immense quantities of this material, it may not be expedient to use it in profusion in the streets, gutters, sewers and cesspools under the markets and slaughter-houses, and about all the offensive and unhealthy manufacturing and domestic operations in this city and in other places, large and small. The importance of the question to health, in view of the threatening pestilence, seems not to have attracted the particular and pointed attention which it eminently deserves; but it is a great point gained to find the testimony of scientific and practical men so unanimous in its favor. Peat can, it is alleged, be delivered in this city at from two to three dollars a cord.

Correction.

In order to correct a statement made in last Sunday's TIMES under "General City News," that Mr. BURNTON's book-store, No. 296 Bowery, was leased for five years, at a rent of $3,300 annually, "by a merchant envious of his business," I wish to say that the rent is only $2,500 for the whole house, and that I have not the least desire to interfere with Mr. BURNTON's *busners* whatever. Unless Mr. B. wants to monopolize the business, there is a chance for both of us, and no necessity for one trying to ruin the other as has been threatened.

I. M. COHEN, 248½ Bowery.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE MARKS.

FREDERICK A. SITTIG, ANDREW J. PARKER, CHARLES R. PARKER and GARDNER A. FULLER were arrested yesterday by Sergt. GARLAND and Officer PALMER, of the Court Squad, on a charge of having counterfeited certain trade marks and labels. The complainant, LUKE POOLE, of No. 154 West Nineteenth-street, stated, in his affidavit, that he was agent for SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., who is the inventor and manufacturer of certain medical preparations, known as "Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Life for the Hair;" that she has been largely engaged in such manufacture since the year 1863, when she caused a label and trade-mark for the said preparation to be duly copyrighted, according to law; that she has invested large sums of money in the business, and incurred large expenses. He further stated that the said label or trade-mark has been counterfeited by the defendants. He charged them also with having, within the space of twenty days past, knowingly and wilfully forged the name of said SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D. Sergt. IRA S. GARLAND deposed that, in company with Officer PALMER, he arrested the accused on the charge as stated above; and that at No. 249½ William-street he found certain false, counterfeit and spurious labels, as charged by the complaint, and also a large quantity of bottles filled with some material with said false, counterfeit and spurious labels upon them, of which he took charge; and that all of said persons were engaged in said business of vending and uttering said false and spurious material and counterfeit labels. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, of No. 1,123 Broadway, made affidavit that she had been shown the labels found by Sergt. GARLAND, and produced in Court, and that the same were false and fraudulent, and in imitation of her said trade-mark, greatly to her damage in the sale of the genuine article. On these affidavits the accused were held to answer the charge in the sum of $1,500 bail each.

STREET ROBBERY.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, of No. 92½ Laurens-street, was going home on the evening of the 12th inst., when he was assaulted on the corner of Laurens and Broome-streets, by HENRY MORTON and three others. FITZGERALD was knocked down and robbed of a pocketbook containing $35, when the thieves ran away. On Friday FITZGERALD recognized MORTON in the street, when he caused his arrest by officer JACKSON, of the Eighth Precinct. The accused was committed for trial without bail. He is 23 years of age, and a native of this city.

A HORSE TRANSACTION.

JOHN GOLDEN, of No. 323 East Twenty-fourth-street, made a complaint of grand larceny against JOHN DONNELLY, a horse dealer. The accused was arrested by Officer NICHOLSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The complainant stated that on the 3d inst. he gave DONNELLY the sum of $503 for the purchase of some horses; that instead of purchasing them he appropriated the money to his own use, hence the charge of larceny. The prisoner was held to answer in the sum of $1,500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

DECOY ROBBERY.

During Thursday night last, JOHN SULLIVAN, residing at the Wyoming Hotel, Greenwich-street, was accosted and decoyed by two men to one of the North River piers, where he was violently assaulted by them and robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $200. Mr. SULLIVAN gave information of the robbery to the Fifth Ward Police, when Detective FIELD was placed on the case. While the officer was making all due investigation, one of the men, named JOHN GRIMES, met SULLIVAN and restored to him the stolen time-keeper. GRIMES was accordingly arrested by Detective FIELD, and he was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Search is being made for GRIMES' confederate.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

A complaint was made yesterday against MOSES MOSHEIN and LENA PREY by Mrs. CATHARINE ROSCHER, of No. 157 Attorney-street. The charge was that the accused had attempted to defraud her out of $65. In her affidavit the complainant stated that MOSCHEIN called on her and exhibited an order which purported to come from Justice MANSFIELD, requesting her to pay to LENA PREY the sum of $65, which she claimed to have paid Mrs. ROSCHER's husband. MOHEIN stated that he was an officer attached to the Essex Market Police Court. The money was promised the day following, but in the meanwhile Mrs. ROSCHER informed her husband of the circumstance, who said he had no business transactions with either of the accused. Both were arrested on a bench warrant, when they were committed for examination. When MOSHEIN was searched in Court a Deputy Sheriff's shield was found in his possession.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Officer COTTRELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested HERMAN MANN, who keeps a boot and shoe store at No. 452 Third-avenue, on a charge of having received stolen goods. On a search being made of the premises of the accused, eight full pieces of black silk and several remnants of colored were found, which were identified by GEO. W. GRANT, of Trenton, N. J., as a portion of about $2,000 worth of goods, which were stolen from his premises on the night of the 7th inst. As the Police are on the track of the burglars who committed the robbery, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial on the charge of receiving stolen goods, in the sum of $500 bail.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Bergen.

MRS. MOELLER'S ADVENTURES.

On the 31st ultimo Mrs. BARBARA MOELLER, of No. 410 Third-avenue, went to Washington Market, and while she was forcing her way through the carcasses overhanging the sidewalk, and into the jam that always chokes the narrow passage for pedestrians on West-street, somebody picked her pocket of a wallet containing $9 45. Luckily, Policeman JAMES EDWARDS was at hand, and he, on being called, captured the pickpocket. Mrs. MOELLER accompanied the officer and prisoner to the Chambers-street Police-station, and thence to the Tombs Police Court; but the magistrate having closed business for the morning, the officer, as in duty bound, returned with his prisoner to the Third Precinct Station, and there committed him to a cell. Curiously enough the pickpocket's "wife" appeared on the scene while Mrs. MOELLER was returning from Court to the Station-house, and that person begged Mrs. M. to release her husband, or rather not to appear against him, and offered her $50 to go straight home and drop the complaint. But Mrs. M. rejected this offer and went to the Chambers-street Station. It being the rule of the Police Department to detain the complainant as well as the prisoner, Mrs. MOELLER was kept until time to open court in the afternoon, and while she was so in custody, she alleges, Policeman J. W. W. SCOTT advised her to accept the $50 bribe which the female on the street had offered her; but she resisted this second temptation. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Officers JAMES EDWARDS and J. W. W. SCOTT took the pickpocket to the Tombs, and subsequently Officer JOHN G. TULLY took Mrs. MOELLER, according to her story, on a roundabout walk toward the Tombs; but instead of going thither, Mrs. MOELLER says, the two went to her husband's store, at No. 419 Third-avenue, and there the officer represented that he had been sent by the Court to "settle up." Mr. MOELLER said that if the officer acted for the Court in the matter he would agree that his wife should not appear, but that he would not take a cent short of $50. This proposal having been made, the officer went away, and in the evening, according to Mrs. MOELLER's affidavit, the "wife" of the pickpocket, accompanied by WILLIAM BENNETT, of No. 80 East Broadway, liquor dealer, called at the store and paid the required $50. Thus far the story is according to Mrs. MOELLER's showing. On Sunday morning, it having come to Capt. GREER's knowledge that a prisoner had been taken to the Tombs, and that no complainant had appeared, he sent Officer EDWARDS to get Mrs. MOELLER; but she was unwell that day, and the trip to the Tombs was postponed until Monday morning. Then another delay was rendered necessary by the absence of the magistrate from the City. On Wednesday Mrs. M. again accompanied Officer EDWARDS to the Tombs, and secured the full commitment of the pickpocket. She then went before the Grand Jury, and then before Recorder HACKETT, and before the close of the week the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to serve the State two years and six months in Sing Sing Prison. The pickpocket having been toted off to prison, and Mrs. MOELLER having realized a much larger sum of money than she lost in the throng at Washington Market, everything was supposed to be serene, until it turned out that she had been before the Superintendent of Police and made the voluminous affidavit whence the foregoing statements are drawn; and under this affidavit Patrolmen TULLY and SCOTT were called to trial on Wednesday. Mrs. MOELLER, however, did not personally appear, and the further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday next.

DIFFICULTY ON THE BELT RAILWAY.

Mr. JAMES HARRIGAN, of No. 86 Douglas-street, Brooklyn, truckman in the employ of Messrs. STOCKS W. LEWIS & Co., of South-street, appeared against Patrolman JOHN R. ANDERSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and alleged that the officer had arrested him without provocation. It appears that on the morning of the 20th ultimo, Mr. HARRIGAN was loading goods from a vessel lying at her pier at the foot of Governeur-street, and that a car of the Belt line came up, but could not pass. The conductor requested Mr. HARRIGAN to turn his horse's head; but Mr. HARRIGAN was not inclined to do this, and kept on loading up. Thereupon Mr. WILLIAM KANE, time-keeper for the Belt Road, timed Mr. HARRIGAN, and at the expiration of five minutes—the usual grace—he sent to the Delancey-street Police-station for an officer. Patrolman ANDERSON, on reaching the track, found Mr. HARRIGAN's animal thereon, and understanding that the carman was inclined to create trouble, he took him to the Essex Market Police Court, and he was there examined by Justice MANSFIELD, and committed in default of $10 fine. The usual fee secured a messenger to inform Messrs. LEWIS & Co., of the state of affairs, and in the afternoon Mr. LEWIS appeared and paid the fine, thus liberating his carman. The Police Commissioners, having listened to the testimony in this case, advised the complainant to resolve hereafter to "give and take." The officer having been handsomely acquitted by the Board, Mr. HARRIGAN informed that body that Mr. LEWIS would carry the case up and ascertain whether his cartmen were to be taken from their carts and his goods thus to be left unguarded in the streets. "Very well," remarked the Commissioners, "we'll put this case down as the first for the Court of Appeals."

THE EAST HOUSTON-STREET GANG.

A countryman who had accompanied one of the East Houston-street banditti into the place over the Anatomical Museum, was robbed, of course, and then kicked out, as usual. But it happened that Officer JAMES QUINN was near, and to him he made known the facts. The officer captured three of the thieves, but the fourth escaped, and took refuge, it was supposed, at No. 125 Crosby-street. Thither the officer went in pursuit, and at about 5 A. M. summoned to the door Mr. THEODORE C. METZLER, the landlord. A dispute of some kind rose between Mr. METZLER and the officer, and Mr. METZLER, after a while, was taken to the Spring-street Police-station, but was there almost immediately released from custody. Feeling aggrieved, he preferred complaint at Police Headquarters, setting forth a serious list of charges against Policeman QUINN; but on trial-day he omitted to put in an appearance, thus impressing the Commissioners with the conviction that he had been bought off. The defendant, however, disclaimed all knowledge of Mr. METZLER beyond the fact of the arrest, and the complaint fell by default.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY preferred charges against Serg. THOMAS H. B. CARPENTER and Patrolman PATRICK O'BRIEN for an error which occurred in taking prisoners to Court. On the evening of the 2d instant Officer O'BRIEN took a female into the Leonard-street Police-station in a state of gross intoxication, and after midnight Officer HARBINSON took this female's sister in, also inebriated. The prisoners rendered their names falsely at the desk, and were committed to the cells. In the morning Officer O'BRIEN took one of the sisters to the Tombs and made an affidavit against her; but he had hardly gone from the Station-house when it was discovered that he had taken Officer HARBINSON's prisoner. That officer hastened to reach the Halls of Justice in season to rectify the error, but reached the Court-room too late. Sergt. CARPENTER defended by showing the Commissioners that he was not on duty when the first prisoner was committed, and that, therefore, he was unable to detect the error in the morning, and Patrolman O'BRIEN offered the excuse that he could not distinguish the difference between the two prisoners. President ACTON—"We want our men to swear bravely when they reach Court, but they must be sure that they are swearing to the truth." Both complaints dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, having been told by Messrs. ROBERT A. WILLIAMS and ALEXANDER WAUGH, of Eighth-avenue, that they had seen a policeman drunk in a Twenty-sixth-street dram-shop, concluded that the offender must be Patrolman HENRY CASSIDY, that officer being on the Twenty-sixth-street post at that time. He therefore made a formal charge; but on trial Messrs. WILLIAMS and WAUGH, on confronting Officer CASSIDY, said that he was not the man. Another charge against this officer was that he was off post two hours, as was shown by the testimony of Sergt. TAFT, Roundsman CHRISTIE, and Patrolman MCCONNELL, and on this charge the Commissioners imposed a fine.

Patrolmen FREDERICK DROGE and THOMAS CARLIN, of the Fourth and Fifth Precincts respectively, were called to trial for failing to appear against prisoners at Court, and they said that their prisoners, having been huddled into a box with a crowd, escaped. Both officers fined.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction of the Navigable Rivers within State Borders—Dissenting Opinion in the Chestnut-street Bridge Case—Congress has Regulated the Navigation of the Schuylkill, and its Authority is Paramount—The Pennsylvania Statute Invalid.

Gilman et al. Appellants vs. *The City of Philadelphia*.—The facts of this case are familiar to the public. The opinion of the Court has appeared in the TIMES. The following is the substance of the dissenting opinion delivered in the case by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD, Justices WAYNE and DAVIS concurring. After a statement of the case and the claims of the parties, it is said: Argument to show that the ground assumed by the complainants is exactly the same as that on which the case of the Wheeling bridge proceeded and was finally decided, is unnecessary, because the proposition stands forever affirmed by the authority of this Court, in an opinion pronounced by one of the Justices who decided the cause, and who still holds a seat on this bench.—The Wheeling Bridge, 18 How., p. 430. Referring to that opinion, it will be seen that the Judge who delivered it first stated the grounds assumed in the bill of complaint, and then said, "such being the view of the case taken by a majority of the Court, they found no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the obstruction of the navigation of the river by the bridge was a violation of the right secured to the public by the Constitution and laws of Congress, nor in applying the appropriate remedy in behalf of the plaintiff." None of these propositions are denied in the introductory part of the opinion of the majority of the Court. On the contrary, the opinion just read repeats the views expressed by Mr. Justice NELLON in the case already referred to, and impliedly indorses those views as a correct exposition of the power of Congress over public navigable rivers emptying into the sea, and of the right of this Court to redress private injuries resulting from unlawful obstructions in the same, to the paramount right of navigation.

Conceding the correctness of those views, as applied in the case in which they were expressed, the opinion of the majority of the Court, as just read, sets up a distinction between that case and the case under consideration, and maintains that those views are not applicable to the present case. Stripped of all circumlocution, the supposed distinction, as maintained in the opinion of the majority of the Court, is that in the case at bar it does not appear that Congress has passed any act regulating the navigation of the river described in the bill of complaint. Power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States, as well as with foreign nations, is fully admitted, and the concession is—at least impliedly from the course of the argument—that this Court would have jurisdiction in the case, and that the complainants would be entitled to relief, if it appeared that Congress had exercised the power as conferred, and had regulated the navigation of the river within the meaning of the Constitution. Precise doctrine advanced, as I understand the opinion, is that Congress has not passed any act regulating the navigation of the river, and that inasmuch as there is no Federal regulation upon the subject, the law of the State Legislature, authorizing the erection of the bridge, is a valid law, even if the bridge is an obstruction to navigation, because the State law is not in conflict with any act of Congress giving protection to the otherwise paramount right of navigation. Implied admission is, that if there is an act of Congress regulating the navigation of the river, then the right of navigation is a paramount right, and the conclusion must be that, in that event, no law of the State could afford any justification to the respondents in erecting the bridge if it is a public nuisance and an obstruction to that paramount right.—(Attorney Gen. vs. Burridge, 10 Price, 350. Same vs. Parmeter, 10 Price, 378. Parmeter vs. Attorney Gen., 10 Price, 412.

4. Dissenting from the opinion of the majority of the Court on this point, I hold that Congress has regulated the navigation of this river within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the law of the State, pleaded in justification of the acts of the respondents, so far as it authorizes an obstruction to the free navigation of the river, is an invalid law. Commerce, it is admitted, includes navigation, and it is well settled, on the authority of this Court, that in regulating commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, the power of Congress does not stop at the jurisdictional lines of the several States. Express decision of this Court is that commerce with foreign nations is that of the whole United States, and that the power of Congress to regulate it may be exercised in the States wherever the foreign voyage may commence or terminate; and that the commerce among the States cannot be stopped at the exterior boundary of the State, but may be introduced into the interior. (Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat., 194.)

5. Right of intercourse between State and State was a common law privilege, and as such was fully recognized and respected before the Constitution was formed. Those who framed the instrument found it an existing right, and regarding the right as one of high national interest, they gave to Congress the power to regulate it. Such were the views of Marshall, C. J., as expressed more than forty years ago; and he added, that in the exercise of this power Congress has passed an act for enrolling or licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same. Respondents contended that the enrollment act did not give the right to sail from port to port, but confined itself to regulating a preëxisting right so far only as to confer certain privileges on enrolled and licensed vessels in its exercise; but the Court promptly rejected the proposition, and held that where the Legislature attaches certain privileges and exemptions to the exercise of a right over which its control is absolute the law must imply a power to exercise the right. Direct adjudication was, that it would be contrary to all reason, and to the course of human affairs, to say that a State is unable to strip a vessel of the particular privileges attendant on the exercise of a right, and yet may annul the right itself.

License, as the word is used in that act of Congress, means, say the Court, permission or authority; and the Court held that a license to do any particular thing is a permission or authority to do that thing, and if granted by a person having power to grant it, transfers to the grantee the right to do whatever it purports to authorize. Adopting the language of the Court in that case, it certainly transfers to him all the right which the grantor can transfer to do what is within the terms of the license. Ships and vessels enrolled and licensed under the acts of Congress, and no others, are deemed ships and vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade. Majority of the Court, as stated in the opinion just read, admit that a ship or vessel of the United States which is duly enrolled and armed with a coasting license, such as is required by the enrollment acts, may navigate along the coast of the United States, and may pass from the open sea into the public navigable rivers of the United States, and up the same as far as navigable waters extend. Coming more directly to the case under consideration, the opinion admits that such a ship or vessel has a right, under such an enrollment and with such a coasting license, to navigate from the sea up the river described in the record to the wharves of the complainants.

6. Unrestricted and unexplained, that admission covers everything which the complainants claim, and shows conclusively that they are entitled to relief. But it is said that this right under the circumstances of this case is subject to the paramount right of the State to bridge or dam the river, and close it against all commercial intercourse. Extent of the right as conceded, therefore, is that a ship or vessel duly enrolled and licensed, and sailing from the port of another State, may enter a public navigable river of the United States from the sea, unless the State through which the river flows as it falls into the sea has bridged the river or constructed a dam across it before the vessel arrives off the mouth of the river. Plain right of the owner of the vessel in that state of the case is to instruct the master to go about and return to the port of departure; but if the river is open when the ship or vessel arrives at its mouth, she may pass up to the highest port of entry and discharge cargo and load for the return trip. Her right to return is then undoubted, unless in the meantime the navigation of the river is forever closed by a bridge or dam constructed under the authority of the State, and in that event the owner of the vessel has the same privilege that he has in case of shipwreck. He may direct the master and mariners to return by land. Doubtless a question may arise as to what is to be done in that state of the case with the impounded vessel and cargo; but as that question is not involved in the present record, it must be left for future consideration. Such a rule as it seems to me is contrary to all reason, and absolutely subversive of one of the great interests of the country, which, more than any other, induced the people of the Colonies to call the Convention which framed the Constitution.

7. Unquestionably the decision of the Court in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden proceeded throughout upon the ground that the act for enrolling or licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same, was of itself a sufficient regulation of the navigation of all the public navigable rivers of the United States to secure to the ships and vessels of the United States, sailing under the coasting license, the free navigation of all such public highways. Best exposition of the decision of the Court in that case is to be found in the decree, where the Court say that the several licenses set up by the appellant in his answer to the bill of complaint, which were granted under an act of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, gave full authority to those vessels to navigate the waters of the United States for the purpose of carrying on the coastwise trade, any law of the State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that so much of the laws of the State as prohibited vessels so licensed from navigating the waters of the State by means of fire or steam is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void. Express as the language of that decree is, it is incomprehensible to me how it can be the subject of any difference of opinion. Complete protection is afforded by the doctrines of that great case to all ships and vessels of the United States, duly enrolled and licensed, in navigating all the public navigable rivers of the United States which empty into the sea or into the bays and gulfs, which form a part of the sea, and they are all treated as arms of the sea and public rivers of the United States. None of the Judges who participated in that decision even intimated that the Hudson was anything else than an arm of the sea and a public navigable river of the United States. Public navigable rivers, whose waters fall into the sea, are rivers of the United States in the sense of the law of nations and of the Constitution of the United States. They are so treated by all writers upon public law, and there is no well-considered decision of the Federal Courts which does not treat them in the same way.—Propeller *Commerce*, 1 Black, p. 579.

8. Claim of the appellants, however, does not rest alone upon the doctrines of that case, but the proofs show that their wharf property and the river at the place where it is situated are both within a port of entry, as established by an act of Congress. Prior to the adoption of the Constitution the power to establish ports of entry was in the several States, but this Court held, in the last opinion delivered in the case of the Wheeling Bridge, 18 How., p. 435, that the power in that behalf, was surrendered under the Constitution to the Federal Government, and left to Congress. Eighth section of the act of the 2d of March, 1799, provides that the District of Philadelphia shall include all the shores and waters of the river Delaware and the rivers and waters connected therewith lying within the State of Pennsylvania; and that the City of Philadelphia shall be the sole port of entry for the same.—(1 Stat. at Large, 632.) Subsequent provision is that the port of entry and delivery for the District of Philadelphia shall be bounded by the Navy-yard on the south, and Gunner's Run on the north, anything in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. (4 Stat. at Large, 715.) Appellees suggest rather than argue that the mouth of the river described in the bill of complaint is not included in that description; but the point is of no importance, because it is clear beyond controversy that the river at the place where the wharf property of the complainants is situated, and for a considerable distance above and below it, is within the acknowledged limits of the port. Ample confirmation of this view, if any be needed, will be found in the case of Devoe et al. vs. Penrose Ferry Bridge Company, 3 Am. L. Reg., 83, which was decided by Mr. Justice Grier. He said the commerce on the River Schuylkill below the port of Philadelphia is as much entitled to protection as that of the Ohio, Mississippi, Delaware or Hudson; and that the complainants in that case had the same right to the interference of the Court in their behalf as was shown by the State of Pennsylvania in the Wheeling Bridge case. Although it is supposed the views of the learned Judge have undergone some change as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, it has always been supposed that he was entirely accurate in all the matters of fact on which the judgment of the Court was founded.

9. Other acts of Congress are cited by the complainants as supporting the proposition under consideration, but it will not be necessary to give more than two of them any special examination. The first section of the act of the 2d of March, 1819, divides the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States into two great districts, and the declared purpose of creating the districts is "for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade." All the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia are included in the first district, and the second district includes all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.—(3 Stat. at Large, 492.) Subsequent act created a third great district, and provided that it should include all the ports, harbors, sea coasts, and navigable rivers between the southern limits of Georgia and the river Perdido, and that it should be subject to all the regulations and provisions of the prior act. (3 Stat. at Large, 685.) Doubt, therefore, cannot be entertained that all of the public navigable rivers of the United States falling into the sea, or into the bays and gulfs which form a part of the sea, are included in one or the other of the three great commercial districts expressly established for the convenient regulation of the coasting trade. Looking at these several acts, it is not surprising that Marshall, C. J., should have said, in Gibbons vs. Ogden, that "to the Court it seems clear that the whole act on the subject of the coasting trade, according to those principles which govern the construction of statutes, implies, unequivocally, an authority to licensed vessels to carry on the coasting trade." Strong support to that view of the law is also derived from the case of the Wheeling Bridge, as appears in the first opinion delivered in the case. (Wheeling Bridge, 13 How., 557.) Remarking upon this view of the case, the Court say in effect that the navigability of the Ohio River is a historical fact which all Courts may recognize. They add that for many years the commerce upon it has been regulated by Congress, under the commercial power, by establishing ports, requiring vessels which navigate it to take licenses and to observe certain rules for the safety of their passenger and cargoes. Every one of those acts of Congress, from the moment they were passed, became, and are, as applicable to river described in the bill of complaint as to the Ohio, and there can be no doubt, as it seems to me that they must be held to have the same effect. Nothing has been said respecting the case of Wilson vs. Blackbird Creek, 2 Pet., 250, because, in the view I take of it, the opinion has nothing to do with the present question. Judgment was rendered by the same court in that case which gave judgment in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, and there is not a man living, I suppose, who has any reason to conclude that the constitutional views of the court had at that time undergone any change. Instead of overruling that case, it will be seen that the Chief-Justice who gave the opinion did not even allude to it, although as a sound exposition of the Constitution of the United States it is second in point of importance to no one which that great magistrate ever delivered. Evidently he had no occasion to refer to it or to any of its doctrines, as he spoke of the creek mentioned in the case as a low, sluggish water, of little or no importance, and treated the erection described in the bill of complaint as one adapted to reclaim the adjacent marshes, and as essential to the public health, and sustained the constitutionality of the law authorizing the erection upon the ground that it was within the reserved police powers of the State.

Conclusion is, that Congress has regulated the navigation of this river, and that the State law under which the respondents attempt to justify is in conflict with those regulations, and therefore is void, and affords no justification to the respondents. Admitting the facts to be so, then the complainants are entitled to recover even upon the principle maintained in the opinion of the majority of the Court.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday Capt. James P. Martin, of the American ship *Tanjore*, appeared before the Commissioner, and complained that during the voyage of his ship from Hong Kong to this port, when at Algoa Bay, on the 7th of February, Robert Davis, of London; John Collins, Edward Kelly, J. J. Field, Robert Davis, of Liverpool; Joseph Varimon, George Varimon, George Lozier, Michael Daly, George Stewart *alias* Alser, Frank August and Charles Meyers, a portion of his crew, endeavored to create a mutiny on board the ship by trying to induce the balance of the crew to disobey orders.

The Commissioner issued warrants for the arrest of the men complained of.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Stock—Motion for Contempt of Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 14.

Before Justice McCunn.

Daniel Drew vs. *George S. Scott, R. S. Capron, W. E. Strong and S. F. Massett*.—This case, before reported in the TIMES, came up yesterday on a motion before Justice MCCUNN. By consent of counsel for the respective parties, the Court directed that an attachment issue *pro forma*, with leave to the plaintiff to file interrogatories on Tuesday next, to be answered by the defendants, as to what, if any, action was taken on their part under the injunction order.

For plaintiff, Messrs. D. D. and D. Field; for defendants, Ex-Chief Justice Bosworth and Mr. Sterne Chittenden.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted upon the estates of the following named deceased persons: Emilie Tanz, Antoinette Drummond, J. Stevenson, Margaret Henry, David O. Dayton, Bridget Kavanagh, Thomas Dillon, Edward Cullen, Ann Devlin, Charles B. Howe, Peter Rosenbrack, John Kurtz, Rebecca J. Conklin, Susan A. Kettleman, Jas. Lusley or James Luley, Elias Mills, Joseph Bridgham' late of Providence, R. I., Levi A. Banker, Michael, Schwartz, Mary Riley, or Mary Reilly, Wm. N. Van Hannoyck, Joseph McKee, George G. Hardenburgh, Michael McKown, and John A. Tardy.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following named persons have just been admited to probate:

Felix McCausland, James Meehan, Mark J. King, Michael Schwartz, Leonard H. Good, Samuel Dodge, Samuel Houghtaling, Elizabeth W. Cole, Henry Butler, George Carnegie, Haunah Underhill, Mary Leonard, Ann Murray, Mary Ovutt, Isaac A. Johnson, Henry Wilkens, Mary Rieley, P. A. Hargous. None of the above wills contain any provisions of public importance.

The will of David Samson bequeaths to the Hebrew Benevolent and Jewish Orphan Asylum, $200; to the Jews' Hospital, $200, and to the B'nai Jeshurein Ladies Benevolent Society, $100.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 14.

By Justice Monell.

Stillman Witt vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; judgment for the defendants; opinion and findings with the Clerk of Special Term.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

ANNOYING THEFTS.

Patrick McKenna, a lad, was charged with the larceny of a bag of garden seeds, the property of Spencer Springstead. The prisoner, it was proven by the evidence, made it his business to follow express and other wagons, and when he saw a wagon hitched up and the owner temporarily absent, he would lift out the most apparently valuable article and run off with it. It also appeared by the evidence that while the prisoner was committing the theft two confederates stood on the opposite side of the way and kept watch. Notwithstanding, McKenna was captured, convicted and remanded to inquire into his previous character.

THE STRIKES.

John Farley, formerly employed as a hack-driver for the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was charged with assaulting Patrick Devlin, also a hack-driver. Complainant's face presented a shocking appearance; both eyes were black and very much swollen. It appears that there was a strike among the drivers; they had been ordered to do some extra work that they did not think it their duty to do, and they "struck." Complainant had been at one time a driver, but was engaged in the stable, and on the strike taking place he was put in charge of a hack. The strikers would not work themselves or permit any one to fill their places, and, as proven, the prisoner and two other drivers not yet arrested, attacked Devlin while he was standing quietly by his hack. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded.

ASSAULT ON A REPORTER.

Michael Geary, said to be a professional billiard-player, was charged with committing a violent assault on Mr. Benjamin Garno, the reporter for *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The reporter, in writing of billiard-players and the makers of billiard-tables, spoke rather freely of the way these gentlemen got up bogus matches to obtain for themselves and certain table manufacturers gratuitous notices, or rather notices as news which were really only advertisements. In the course of the article, some unprofessional acts of the billiard-player, Geary, were condemned by the reporter. The reporter and the billiard-player met by accident in a saloon in Nassau-street, and the billiard-player called the critic to account, and because he would not retract he was assaulted before he had an opportunity to raise his hands in self-defence. On being arraigned on Saturday Mr. Geary's counsel made several motions to have the case postponed. He was ordered to put himself within the rule, and he did attempt to put himself so, by making an affidavit. Assistant District-Attorney Bedford said he would not have made a motion to oppose the adjournment if the affidavit had been complete. It was not. It did not state the name of a single witness, nor did it state a single fact that they would prove. In general language it said, "they could not go to trial in the absence of necessary and material witness."

Counsel—Well, then, if the Court will not postpone the case, we will put in a technical plea of guilty, and ask time to put in affidavits in mitigation of punishment; meantime, the defendant can go on his bail.

Judge Dowling—The Court never enters into any arrangement with defendants. What is your plea?

Counsel—We put in a technical plea of guilty.

The plea was so recorded, and Mr. Geary was remanded to prison till Tuesday for sentence. After conviction the bail is cancelled.

ARRESTED AT HIS OWN DOOR.

Thomas McGrath was charged with assaulting Officer Chrrles Wandling of the Fourth Precinct. The charge the officer made was being butted on the body by the prisoner's head when he had him in custody. The officer said, on Tuesday evening in passing through Madison-street, he saw a crowd standing on the pavement in front of a liquor-store. He ordered the crowd away, and all went but one. That one was the prisoner, and he said he wouldn't go, as he was at his own door. Complainant knew that, but believing that he had the right to drive a man off the pavement, or into his house, at 10 o'clock at night, he again ordered him away. Defendant dared him to arrest him. He did so, and prisoner resisted, and therein consisted the assault and battery. The officer said he made the arrest for disorderly conduct, but when closely questioned the disorderly conduct consisted merely in questioning the right of the officer to arrest a man when standing in front of his own house. Acquitted.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH SPOKEN AFTER A SHORT STUDY.—In answer to inquiries, A. A. FAVARGER will repeat his (positively last) explanation on the best mode of study for adults to speak French as well as natives. No other answer can be made to written or verbal questions. Those who are interested are respectfully invited to be present at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½. A reading in French, TUESDAY AFTERNOON. See Instruction.

[Advertisement.]

Families wishing to reduce expenses are referred to FOSTER BROTHERS' great panic sale of dry goods, for cash, at No. 272 Bleecker-st., near Morton. For particulars read their announcement in the dry-goods' column of this paper.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 14.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg*—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Heinecke and 2 children, St. Louis; Miss Leonhard, St. Louis; Christian Idler, New-York; T. T. Wurmb, St. Louis; Emanuel Rosenfeld, New-Orleans; Geo. W. Jones, New-York; Miss Lucy Schaller, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Brown, Brownsville; Henry C. Steinmeyer, St. Louis; Geo. Wicke, New-York; Carl von Jacobs, Potsdam, Prussia; Henry Frank, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Olshausen and child, Miss Olshausen, Davenport; M. Gideon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. A. Kessler, 2 children and servant, Baltimore; Miss Creighton, Philadelphia; Mrs. Capt. Bradich and 4 children, Philadelphia; Mrs. Capt. Hultman, 2 children, 2 infants and servant, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Sophie Stangel, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. D. Strauss, R. Hecht, D. Hecht, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Waterman, San Francisco; Miss Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Schutze, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Linden, New-York; D. Blumenthal, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mehl, John P. Benzen and son, New-York; S. Meyers, Philadelphia; Peter W. Conzilius, Columbus; Alexander Lutzelberger, Troy; W. Weiler, New-York; Louis Hudepohl, T. Herzog, Cincinnati; Rev. Henry Wunder, Illinois; Theo. Lerch, Herrmann Vogt, Cincinnati; I. Kruger, R. Roberts, Cleveland; M. Engelbrecht, Boston; E. Waneckel, Boston; Ch. Volling, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hass and 3 children, Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. John F. G. Bar, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. Illbrecht, Quincy, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. George Fischer, Newark; Adam Platz, New-York; G. Segeken, H. Fischer, San Francisco; Francisco Jensen, California; Henry C. Riesser, Nicholas Kortner, Louisville; J. Mannhard, M. Mannhard, John Lenner, K. Meussdorffer, C. F. Darling, J. Kiefer, San Francisco; G. H. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Strobel and child, Mrs. Eva Loewenstein, Carl Hoffmann, New-York; Chr. Bentzien, Port au Prince; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster and two children, South America; William Frees, Illinois; Henry Lau, Davenport; Henry Wicks, St. Louis; August Wundermann, Mrs. Brown, John Herzog, Mrs. Mehl, Miss H. Thorenquist, Mrs. Marie Ihne, Mrs. E. Weiler, Miss Jenny Weiler, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lippmann and child, Forsyth, Ga.; Mme. Molitor, Miss Molitor, Detroit; Emilie Spies, Newark; Mrs. Minna Voght, Cincinnati; Mrs. Louise Stuber, Chicago; Mrs. E. Waneckel, St. Louis; Mrs. Louis Hudepohl, Cincinnati; Mrs. Lena Dohrmann, Mrs. Ida Cabel, Davenport; Carolina Weber, Buffalo; Mrs. Helen Lutzelberger, Troy; Josephine Rolschke, Quincy, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 14.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Miss Geddes, of Hamilton; Mrs. W. Pierson and child, of San Francisco; Mrs. R. Thomas, child and nurse, of New-York; J. A. Iselin, wife, three children, servant and master, Frank Iselin, A. Sanderson, Miss Emma Runelos, of New-York; Mrs. E. Gould, Miss Grace Gould and child, of London; Mr. Hopper and two sons, of Philadelphia; Mr. Bosisio and Miss Bosisio, of New-York; Gilbert S. Coddington, Mons. Brandini, John De Lanebrerie, John Asker, Wm. Hamilton, of England; Mr. Wite, of St. Louis; W. C. Camp, John A. Robertson, of Montreal; Mr. Beare, John Wood, Mrs. Jones and child, Miss G. D. Woods, S. Isaacs, Thomas Wyatt, Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia; H. Hoffmann, Mrs. H. J. Smith, Misses Maria and Emma Harris, of Providence; J. W. Tucker, James W. Davis, of New-York; C. B. Camp and wife, James B. Camp, J. W. Smyth and child, of New-Jersey; Miss Jennie McCarthy, Mrs. Ranney, 6 children and nurse, of Hamilton; W. Watson, wife, 4 children and Miss Peacock; Miss Muldoon, of St. Louis; Mrs. H. C. Clark, Miss A. Gerkins, of St. Louis; Miss Remington, Sarah Manveil, of Buffalo; A. C. Kemper, lady and child, Alexander L. Speer, of Pittsburgh; John Stewart, J. N. Gimbrede, wife and son, Mr. Fawcett and wife, Mr. O'Keefe, J. Foucherde Circe, A. Van Dent Heard, Magister Perkins, H. J. Fairchild, of New-York; F. Sherwood, of New-York; B. Behrison and J. Krause, of New-York; Mr. McMillan, of Hamilton; John O'Neill, Jr., J. S. Davenport, Mr. W. W. Andrews, Miss J. Davenport and Miss M. Davenport, of New-York; E. H. Moulton, B. J. Michaelis, of Panama; Dr. C. F. Macdonald, of Washington; Rev. S. Johnson, of New-York; V. L. Kirkman, T. C. Jackson, wife and child, Dan. Edwards, H. D. H. Thompson, Wm. B. Farwell and wife, Chas. Worsley, P. S. Renatesel, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 14.—*In steamship Fulton, for Havre*—Gen. W. F. Smith and lady, Mr. Thomas Owen and lady, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Olivia M. Bell, Mr. H. W. Loose, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hays and maid, Mr. C. E. Hoe, Mr. G. E. Hoe, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ordway, 3 children and nurse; Dr. Antonio Luaces, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. A. A. Barney, N. Y.; Mr. Miller Ketchum, N. Y.; Dr. Henry Town and Dr. Walter Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Post, three Misses Post and maid, Mrs. Bridge and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Lyon, Rev. John Lewis G. H. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. George Todd and two Misses Todd, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Freeman, J. S. Lowrey, Miss J. Underhill, Mrs. Warner, Miss B. Willis, Mrs. James Dorler two children and nurse, Thomas Smull, Mr. and Mrs. William Greig, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Welch and Mr. E. V. Welch, Jr., W. P. Gilman, Mrs. H. E. Gilman, Miss L. B. Gilman and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, four children and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Corse, Misses L. and M. Corse, A. M. Beckworth, T. Beckworth, Jr., J. Sternan, S. Keyser, H. E. Clarke, Julien Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Merrill and child, Mrs. Bondreau and friend, Mrs. F. George, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Mrs. R. F. Yelverton, Mrs. C. L. Talcott, Miss Talcott, Miss Fannie Talcott, M. S. Eakins, Miss S. D. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bietz, Mr. P. H. Lefavre, Mr. Auguste Edmond, Mr. D. Rouen, Mr. and Mrs. Watermann, Chicago; Mr. R. Schuyler, Mr. M. L. Mortimers, St. Louis; Mr. Felix Dugro, and Mr. Dantes, Mme. Rabandon.

APRIL 14.—*In steamship Atlantic for Bremen*—Mr. Ed. S. Whelen, Jr.; Wm. Jay Barker and lady, R. F. Cook, Mrs. B. M. Nevers, 3 children and servant, Mrs. B. H. Gay and Miss Alice Gay, Miss Minna Jenkins, Miss Virginia T. Hartshorn, Mrs. B. Lewis, Mrs. Hoffman and boy, Mrs. Van Vorhis and 2 children and Miss Van Vorhis, all of New-York; Mrs. Dyrenfurth and family, P. Bartholomy and lady, J. L. Hiller and lady, from Chicago; Miss Emma Iken, J. L. Gunhaus, M. Baum, Mrs. Geisel, from Texas; H. Hood, from Washington; Mr Stephan Powers, Mr Martin Mangels and lady, Mr Phil Heuer, lady and 2 children, Mr Geo Brochon, Mr Claus Wrede and lady, Mr Frank Voege, Mr Phil Goll, Messrs Joan Knopf, G Tanton, F Hanewald, P Ott, G Towmoitto, Chas Prush, Dr. Bois, G Deigner, O Wise, H Kohne, Jos Wolff, Jac. Trez, John Giselmber, C Thielmann, H Werner, E Griesnaud, J Consulman, Mr T Kenzler and lady, Mr T Bauer, and a great number of steerage passengers.

APRIL 14.—*In steamship Scotland for Liverpool*—Henry Van Wail, wife and family: Miss M. A. Rogers, Miss J. Londois, Miss A. Kaufman, Miss Jane Eyre, Mrs. M. Hamburger, Miss Kate Kaufman, S. C. Royce and wife, Miss M. Rielly, E. Michel, Mrs. De War, Mrs. Carnigie and child, Dr. Paigne and wife, Mrs. Wilson, T. A. White, J. Kampton, R. O. Old and wife, E. Warner, C. J. Hurrell and wife, Mrs. M. H. Coddington, A. Coddington, A. Comstock, W. C. Booth, Wm. Kaufman, A. Phillips, E. F. Baxter, Chas. Churchill, wife and son; E. Bithey and wife, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Missouri, for Savannah.—Capt. O. B. Grinnell and wife, C. F. Emerson, J. D. Fishler, wife and two children; A. G. Jones, Susan Brown, Mina Turner, John Buck, Jane Pratt and child, Mrs. Shaw, A. B. Gray, J. M. Bixby and family, J. Wallace and wife, Wm. Simpson, D. W. C. Spencer, Mr. Dixon, F. Hokenweiler, Mr. Prentiss, Jacob Bauer, Mr. Stubbs, J. C. Mitchell, Mrs. N. Dunning, Mrs. G. H. Durand, F. Haley, A. Peterson, Henry Swift and wife, W. E. Trask, M. Somerville, W. Hastings, S. Harlen, F. W. Hook, J. Embree, C. H. Scott, James Barton, J. E. Jones, Isaac Ennitz, W. Paterson and wife, S. F. Hatch, Wm. Davis, George W. Lyle, C. H. Hawkxhurst, E. B. Pierce, wife and child, S. Krouskroff, Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. Smith, E. Offner, Miss King and servant, R. B. Lown, Mrs. Cranston and child, B. Cranston, W. Scott, L. B. Huff, A. Bailey, wife and child, J. N. Markham, Geo. Butler, H. Starling, J. Miller, T. Glidley, L. Scott, J. Golensky and brother, Mr. Crowan, J. O'Neill, and 19 in steerage.

Insteamer Monterey for New-Orleans.—Rev. Dias Martinas, Peter C. Jones, of Boston; A. Nette and wife, Miss Emma Nette, Dr. Urvar and wife, T. P. Congdon, Maj. Pierson, 17th U. S. Infantry; Lieut.-Col. David Gribbon, Mrs. Rosetta Hoffman and son, Miss Ada Nette, Capt. Williams, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Monahan, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Edward Nette, Miss Augusta Nette, W. D. Cole, Thomas Russell, Mrs. S. E. Wilson, Miss Anne E. Parker, Lieut. Underhill, 17th U. S. Infantry, E. San Rolman, R. H. Clark, S. W. Purchase and child, Chas. Stitner, M. Lochotzkay, Herman Martins, wife and three children, B. Mendelssohn, Miss Susan Carrington, Wm. I. Johnson, John D. Paul, John R. Crider, Miss Eliza Netta, Edward Blood and wife, L. Lombardenas, Mrs. Bass and child, Mrs. Thomas P. Williams and servant, C. T. Armstrong, Samuel A. Delong, Mr. Metcalf, and a full steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans.—Miss Jordan, G. Reader, E. Gurnsey, Capt. Crowell and son, J. Pilven, Frank. Bonner and Geo. Phillips.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 22 | Sun sets...... 6 39 | Moon sets..... 7 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 55 | Gov. Island. 8 44 | Hell Gate.... 10 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monterey, Whitman, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Missouri, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Steamers Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ship Crest of the Wave, Woodbury, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell.

Brigs Nameang, Lewk, Wilmington, Young & Cowan; Signal, (Br.,) Snow, Bangor, Me., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Schooners Caroline Hall, Doughty, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Charley Woolsey, Parker, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ben Butler, Kenyon, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; E. D. Fogg, Barber, Philadelphia, G. N. Stranahan; H. Havelock, (Br.,) Spinney, Yarmouth, N. S., C. H. Trumbull; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; R. W. Brown, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith; Lucy, McGregor, St. Kitt's, J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans March 28, via Key West April 8, with mails, mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Was detained 5½ days on the bar at S. W. Pass. Had heavy head winds in the Gulf of Mexico; put into Key West for coal.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool March 31, and Queenstown April 2, with mdse. and 613 passengers to John G. Dale. 7th inst., lat. 45 15, lon. 38 39, passed a bark-rigged steamship, bound E., supposed the Kangaroo. 10th, lat. 42 36, lon. 50 25, passed a large iceberg. 11th, lat. 42, lon. 55 02, exchanged night signals with a steamer showing 1 rocket, 2 blue lights and a bright light at the peak, bound E.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans April 8, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 8th inst., with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah April 5, via Smithville 11th, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

U. S. steam transport Gen. McClellan, Beseling, New-Orleans March 22, via Fort Jefferson 26th, Key West April 1, Charleston 6th, and Fortress Monroe, with mdse. to U. S. Quartermaster. Had very heavy weather for 3 ds. after leaving Charleston; put in Fortress Monroe for coal.

Ship Carrier Dove, Bailey, Liverpool Dec. 9, via Fayal March 27, with mdse. to B. J. H. Trask. On the 20th had a heavy gale from S. E., which shifted suddenly to N. W.; brought ship to on starboard tack; split fore and maintopsails and main spencer. 21st, gale continued and veered to W.S.W., causing a heavy sea, which broke over the ship; continued heavy gale from W. N. W. till 23d; shipped heavy seas, carrying away part of the wheel-house and filling the cabin. 25th, gale continued. Andrew Johnson, a seaman, fell from foretopgallant-yard and was lost. 27th, saw an English ship, with mainmast and bowsprit gone, in a sinking condition, showing Nos. 4,089, 3d pendant, blowing a gale and high sea; hove to under her lee and laid by during the night; burned blue lights and sent up rockets until morning, when she could not be seen; made sail and stood to N. W., and in the afternoon found her; worked up to within 4 miles of her, when night came on; during this night again sent up rockets, but received no answer. 28th, in the morning, no ship in sight, the gale continued; foremast-head gave way; secured it with lashings and bent new sails; heavy gale continued, with heavy sea. Jan. 2, blew a hurricane, shipped a heavy sea, which swept decks, taking the long-boat and all spare spars, harness-cask and stove doors of forward house. Jan. 28, still heavy gales; sails blown to pieces and spars in a crippled condition, found it impossible to proceed, and in lat 39 17, lon. 44 30, bore away for Fayal. March 28, Wm. Collins, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Elise Ruger, (Hanov.,) Schwers, Rotterdam 36 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Ship Isaac Jeanes, (of Seabeck, Washington Territory,) Boyling, San Francisco 108 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Schamyl, (Norweg.,) Suenden, Cette 60 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Rosina, Pierson, Apalachicola 25 ds., with cotton to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Fannie Hamilton, Marshman, Messina 77 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. L. Henry.

Bark G. Palmer, (Br.,) Reynolds, Montevideo 68 ds., with hides, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Merrimac, (of Boston,) Marshall, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thayer & Sargent. 8th inst., lat. 37, lon. 74, saw a quantity of cabin work, doors, &c., afloat.

Bark Rhoderic Dhu, (of Greenock,) McPherson, Shanghai Dec. 17, Angier Jan. 6, Cape Good Hope Jan. 17, St. Helena March 5, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Bark H. Flitner, Park, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Formosa, (Prus.,) Paulsen, Amoy Jan. 5, with teas to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 28, St. Helena March 9.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Snow, Messina 62 ds., with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. April 8, off the Delaware, saw bark Fannie Hamilton, from Messina for New-York.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Haan, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had 3 deaths on the passage, children.

Bark Coriolan, (Brem.,) von Bremen, Bremen Oct. 19, via Queenstown March 6, with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark Alabama, (Ital.,) Raggie, Alexandria, Egypt, 88 ds., with rags to order.

Bark Marathon, (of Columbia Falls,) Drisko, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Moneynich, (of Boston,) Smith, Malaga 45 ds., and 31 ds. from the Rock, with fruit to Bacon & Russell. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Guiseppe Giberti, (Ital.,) Sanginenti, Iquique 107 ds., with saltpetre to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Gonaives 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Guayama, (Brem.,) Behrens, Ciudad Bolivar March 9, with hides to Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscassett,) Tibbetts, Campeachy 20 ds., with logwood and fustic to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ella, Pool, Rio Grande 50 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beckwith, Manaho, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Gustav, (Swed.,) Flory, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington,) Brown, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. C. Clark, Freethey, Neuvitas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Giovanni, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Palermo 72 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 22, with fruit to Manara & Co.

Brig Alessandra, (Ital.,) Bartolomo, Palermo 72 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Wilhelmina, (Brem.,) Ramas, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Anna, (Hanov.,) Vinema, Rio Grande 102 ds., with hides, &c., to W. F. Schmidt's Son. Had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Brady, Hansport, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig L. H. Cole, (Br.,) Samson, St. Jago de Cuba March 26, with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Bachelor, (Br.,) Millan, Messina Jan. 23, and Gibraltar Feb. 22, with fruit to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage.

Brig Ida Abbott, (of Tortula,) Clark, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Wetmore & Co.

Brig Ramonita, (Prus.,) Bloch, Newcastle 73 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig C. C. Colson, (of Belfast, Me.,) Perry, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Crimea and schr. Hattie Samson, for New-York.

Brig L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway, N. S., 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Grace Worthington, Dugrant, Belize, Hond., 17 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Hermina, (Hanov.,) McFarland, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to J. G. Wright & Co.

Brig H. W. Metcalf, Payson, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Julia Grace, (of Gloucester,) Babson, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Nevada, (of Freeport,) Mann, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to C. Churchill & Co.

Schr. Mary Borden, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Chester, Carson, Montego Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. T. J. Jones, Smith, Machias, with laths to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Grecian, Stratton, Franklin, with spars to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Addison,) Crowley, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. F. Scherer, Simons, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. D. Gifford, Tirrell, Saltila River, Ga., 18 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Percy Heilner, Gray, Philadelphia, for Nantucket.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Turner, Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Brier, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Paragon, Gaskill, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles, &c., to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau 8 ds., with mdse. to R. E. Hutchison & Co.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Lassaelle, Port-au-Prince March 29, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Madagascar, Hodgdon, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Rockhill, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles D. Halleck, Petty, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kennier, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. E. Townsend, ——, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Union, Averill, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Wm. H. De Witt, Carry, Norfolk, for Norwich.
Schr. Searsville, Steers, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Maria Lunt, Boynton, Amboy, for Bangor.
Schr. Moro, Kelly, Amboy, for Bangor.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Bullock, Fall River.
Schr. O. Norton, Barber, Portland, for Baltimore.
Schr. Bedadedec, Rowe, Bridgeport, for Maryland.
Schr. May Queen, Newman, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Siack, Johnson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. H. Johnson, Bauderick, Hartford.
Schr. Bengal, Pillsbury, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. C. Carroll Mahaffey, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.
Schr. J. E. Willets, Bayles, Maryland, for New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Mills, Tuthill, Delaware, for New-Haven.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Barnes, Virginia.
Schr. M. C. Leonard, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. J. Hinckley, Leavitt, Virginia.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Cooper, Virginia.
Schr. J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, St. George, City of Paris, Bavaria, Scotland, Fulton.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Frances Jane, Martin, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, is ashore on Currituck Beach.

One-half of the cotton (700 bales) on board the ship Geo. Turner, burned at Apalachicola, has been saved in a damaged condition. A contract has been awarded to remove it at 40 per cent. of its valuation.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 14—Arr. steamers Neptune, New-York; Salvor, New-York; ship King Philip, Shields; barks Arctic, Honolulu; St. Dominique, Buenos Ayres; Chattanooga, Liverpool; Minnie Campbell, Ardrossan; Jessie Campbell, Shields; Scotland, Havre, via New-York; brigs Brooklyn, Malaga; Athalaska, Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Griffiths—Br. ship, bound W., was seen, April 4, lat. 57, lon. 65.

Bogota—brig, hence for Aspinwall, April 4, lat. 31 30, lon. 68 35.

Charles Thompson—schr., hence bound S., April 5, lat. 27 12, lon. 64 49.

California—brig, from Philadelphia for ——, April 12, off Cape Henlopen.

Prince Alfred—Br. bark, from Algoa Bay for London, 19 ds. out, March 13, lat. 11 17, lon. 11 10.

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Also, AT WHOLESALE by LEADING JOBBERS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 277, April 14, 1866.
7, 75, 54, 6, 34, 74, 4, 56, 51, 19, 13, 8, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 278, April 14, 1866.
25, 19, 3, 42, 44, 62, 1, 66, 78, 58, 5, 30, 67.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 177, April 14, 1866.
62, 21, 47, 35, 61, 27, 76, 63, 13, 1, 52, 16, 58.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 178, April 14, 1866.
29, 24, 42, 4, 8, 28, 30, 63, 34, 55, 59, 52, 48.
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